

كندا امريكا

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1970

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Fair, early, occasional rain later. Temp. 54-57 (12-5). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 52-59 (11-4). LONDON: Mild, variable cloudiness. Temp. 55-57 (13-5). Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday's temp. 54-61 (12-5). CHICAGO: Sunny. Temp. 55-61 (13-5). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 54-61 (12-5). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 55-61 (13-5). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 54-61 (12-5). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

to 27,115

U.S. Recognizes New Regime in Cambodia Coup

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The United States said today that it recognizes the new Cambodian regime that deposed Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The State Department, announcing this today, said the American Embassy in Phnom Penh was notified officially by Cambodia's Foreign Ministry that Prince Sihanouk had been ousted and succeeded as chief of state by Cheng Heng.

The department said also that it had received a copy of a

France Warns Of Risks Over Laos, Cambodia

PARIS, March 19 (UPI).—

France demanded today that all "interested parties" keep their hands off Laos and Cambodia, warning that an extension of the Asian conflict would jeopardize the chances of peace in Vietnam and increase

regional tensions.

In a declaration issued after today's cabinet session, the government of President Georges Pompidou demanded full respect for Laotian and Cambodian neutrality.

The declaration pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

The declaration also pledged the French government to uphold the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia as guaranteed by existing international treaties.

Cambodia To Stick to Neutrality

Capital Reported Back to Normal

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Thailand, March 19 (UPI).—The Cambodian government of Premier Lon Nol and First Deputy Premier Prince Sisowath Sirik Matak has advised foreign governments that the ouster yesterday of Prince Norodom Sihanouk as chief of state will not change Cambodia's royal constitution or its policy of "independence, sovereignty, peace, strict neutrality and territorial integrity."

As diplomatic missions in Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capital, resumed their communications with the outside world after a blackout yesterday, they painted a picture of a quiet city. Troops some backed by armored cars, were reported still outside the royal palace and government and public buildings, where they were posted yesterday.

No armed clashes or violent incidents have been reported so far. Foreign residents and tourists were said to be safe and unmolested.

Indications were that international air traffic, interrupted since yesterday, might soon be resumed. Commercial telephone and cable communications were still inoperative.

[Cheng Heng, Cambodia's new interim chief of state, today accused Prince Sihanouk of "monarchical blunders," Reuters reported.]

[In a message to the nation broadcast in a French-language bulletin by Radio Phnom Penh, he called on the people to "be calm and respect order for the honor of the fatherland." He said the National Assembly, which named him to succeed Sihanouk yesterday, had proclaimed a "state of emergency" and suspended all constitutional liberties for six months.

"Provoked People"

[Elaborating on Prince Sihanouk's alleged "blunders," Cheng Heng accused him of having only the interests of his family at heart. "Prince Sihanouk claims credit for building many hospitals and institutions, but where did the money come from? From the people. In this way he has provoked the people," he said.]

Analysis of Cambodian affairs follows the statement, pledging adherence to the tenets of Prince

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Brandt and Stoph Meet, Agree to Further Talks



GERMAN SUMMIT—Chancellor Willy Brandt (left) and Premier Willi Stoph together in Erfurt before the start of their one-day West German-East German conference.

Will Continue May 21 In West German City

By David Binder

ERFURT, East Germany, March 19 (UPI).—The government chiefs of East and West Germany, Willy Stoph and Willy Brandt, met here for the first time in an atmosphere as peculiar and unpredictable as today's mad March weather of cold snow flurries followed by bright sunshine.

They were stiffly formal as they shook hands at 9:30 a.m. on the platform of Erfurt's main station, both manifestly aware of this unusual instant in the history of their nation after 25 years of physical division and official ideological hostility.

Yet their reserve gave way to cordiality at lunch, to some moments of spontaneity and, at the end of the day, an agreement to meet again on May 21 in Kassel, West Germany.

The height of spontaneity occurred as Chancellor Brandt and Premier Stoph strode on a cordoned path to the Erfurter Hof Hotel just across the square from the railway terminal.

A cheer went up from a crowd of 2,000 who had been held back to the north of the square by policemen. Suddenly they dashed forward to see the leaders they knew were there but could not see.

They burst through two barriers, knocked down large glass pedestrian crossing signs and three metal traffic signals. They chanted "Willy, Willy, Willy."

Then realizing the two leaders' first names sound the same, the surging throng switched to: "Willy Brandt, Willy Brandt."

Brandt Is Called to Window

The two leaders were already inside the hotel, and a reporter who was swept along said Mr. Stoph had broken into a sweat. The two delegations of 13 men each retired to upstairs suites. But the crowd wanted more.

They shouted: "Willy Brandt to the window. Willy Brandt to the window." This went on until 9:45 when the chancellor appeared at the third floor window, smiled, and gestured with palms downward, to quiet the enthusiasts.

The demonstration evidently took this country's Communist leadership by surprise.

East German officials here explained afterward that strict orders had been issued to keep workers on the job and children in their schools during Mr. Brandt's visit. Special police patrols turned back almost all East Germans who tried to enter the city this morning. The crowd assembled nonetheless.

As counterpoint to the enthusiasm of Mr. Brandt, local Communists organized several small demonstrations later in the day in front of the hotel conference site where slogans like "We hail Willy Stoph" were shouted. One group of factory workers added its own bit by yelling: "When the party commands, we obey."

Political observers of both East and West German sympathies were puzzled by the way the pro-Brandt manifestations were allowed to proceed. Some wondered whether it was deliberately encouraged by the conservative faction in the Communist leadership here as a means of demonstrating how dangerously attractive the West German chancellor is for ordinary East Germans.

Mr. Brandt told aides he was "overwhelmed" by the friendly demonstration and other shows of sympathy during his 40-mile rain journey from the border this morning.

[East German news media ignored the cheers for Mr. Brandt all day, but East German television commented that "this morning some backward people and provocateurs turned up who thought they had to fulfill their orders and disturb the start of the talks," the Associated Press said.]

The next phase of the meeting was formal enough as each leader read "declarations" of principles on behalf of his government, each about 5,000 words long.

Mr. Stoph started off by reiterating: (Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

Mail Strike Spreading in Eastern U.S.

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP).—

The nation's first letter-carrier strike continued to spread to wider areas of upper New York State, New Jersey and Connecticut as the city's mailmen defied a back-to-work court order.

Meanwhile, the 3,000-member Brooklyn Postal Union, representing clerks, drivers, mail handlers, and maintenance men, voted today to join the letter carriers in the strike.

[In Washington, Sen. Gale McGee, D., Wyo., chairman of the Senate Post Office Committee, said Congress "could not complete action before Easter recess" on a postal pay raise despite the strike by postal workers, United Press International reported.]

[He added, however, that his committee plans to rush a postal reform bill to the Senate floor in hopes the House and Senate can agree shortly on a pay raise and postal reorganization plan.]

As postmen in many cities across the nation prepared to vote on whether to strike, work halted in post offices throughout northern New Jersey this morning.

"If we don't get what we want, there's no sense in going to work ever," said one, "because we're being paid cooie wages."

Faterson, Hackensack, Jersey City and Bayonne were the major New Jersey cities affected. All mail deliveries were canceled at Stamford, Conn., when carriers there walked out at midnight. Letter carriers also struck at White Plains, serving a large area of suburban Westchester County, N.Y. A union official said the walkout at White Plains would virtually halt work in many outlying post offices.

Restraining Orders

The second of two temporary restraining orders issued yesterday was served today on the Brooklyn letter carriers union, Branch 41, ordering its 3,500 workers not to strike or picket. The other injunction was served yesterday on the union branch representing Manhattan and the Bronx.

A national embargo ordered at the start of the day-old strike already had diverted tens of millions of pieces of mail addressed to New York to storage bins in post offices around the nation.

Mail chutes and outside boxes in New York City were sealed.

Meanwhile, a New York City postal official said the situation had "worsened" with mail accumulating at the rate of 15 million pieces daily and 90 percent of postal employees in the metropolitan area away from their jobs, as compared with 85 percent yesterday.

Opening Remarks

Premier Stoph:

ERFURT, East Germany, March 19 (AP).—Here are excerpts of East German Premier Willi Stoph's opening statement at his meeting with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt:

"Unfortunately our meeting cannot take place in the capital of the German Democratic Republic (DDR), although that was originally agreed upon. . . . All the people of Europe are following this meeting with understandable attention. In view of the tensions in Europe they expect a constructive contribution to the security of peace in the heart of the continent. . . .

"In a few weeks is the anniversary of the end of the German Reich. . . . To learn from the disastrous politics of German imperialism and to insure lasting peace—that is the most human concern that should move the government chiefs of the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. . . .

"We have always regretted that our policies have found no positive echo from the previous governments of the Federal Republic of Germany. . . . Following the frustration of Bonn policies to undermine East Germany, we await today . . . relations of peaceful co-existence." (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Chancellor Brandt:

ERFURT, East Germany, March 19 (AP).—Following are interpolated excerpts from Chancellor Willy Brandt's 50-minute opening remarks to Premier Willi Stoph at their Erfurt meeting today.

After reaffirming West Germany's full allegiance to "freedom and social justice," Mr. Brandt went on:

"There should also be no confusion on another point of importance to our two governments.

"In view of the Four-Power agreements on Germany concluding in the years following 1944, agreements between our two states can neither infringe upon nor replace the existing rights of the Four Powers.

"This also applies for our agreements with the Three (Western) Powers as it does for those between the GDR and the Soviet Union.

"This applies in general to the bilateral or multilateral agreements to which we are committed. However, these agreements need not, and should not prevent us from dismantling the barriers between us.

"When I refer to the Four-Power agreements and to our (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Laird Would Bomb Red Trails Even If Pathet Wins in Laos

WASHINGTON, March 19.—

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today he would recommend continued U.S. bombing of North Vietnamese infiltration routes through Laos even if a Communist government came to power there.

While he was not predicting such a takeover, Mr. Laird told newsmen at the Pentagon that the North Vietnamese since 1962 have had the "capability" to take over the Vietnamese government.

Answering a question, the secretary said: "It might be a difficult situation" if a Communist government were to supplant the neutralist Souvanna Phouma government and demand an end to U.S. bombing of the Ho Chi Minh trail through Laos.

The present government does not object to American air attacks on the road-trail network, but the Communist Pathet Lao and their supporters already have demanded an unconditional halt to such

bombing if peace in Laos is to be achieved.

The Ho Chi Minh trail through Eastern Laos has been used for years by North Vietnamese forces en route to South Vietnam.

Pointing this out, Mr. Laird said he would urge continuing "as effective an interdiction as possible." Interdiction means attempting to cut or impede the infiltration of men and arms.

The military situation in Laos, the defense secretary said, "is not good." Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese troops are driving deeper into southern Laos after retaking the Plain des Jars and capturing a key Laotian base at Sam Thong.

President Nixon disclosed in a lengthy statement on Laos nearly two weeks ago that U.S. bombers had flown support missions for Laotian troops under Communist attack, in addition to the long

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

To Cope With Low-Level Raids

Soviet Units, SAM-3 Missiles Reach Egypt

NEW YORK, March 19 (UPI).—

Many Soviet troops and modern SAM-3 anti-aircraft missiles have arrived in Egypt in the last week, according to information reaching the United States from reliable diplomatic sources in Cairo.

The missiles, designed to cope with low-flying enemy aircraft, are being sited at an air base of Alexandria, at an air base of Cairo and elsewhere in Egypt, it was reported.

Soviet soldiers have been seen driving trucks bearing the missiles on the desert highway linking Cairo with Alexandria.

For the last week, according to diplomatic sources, the highway has been closed to foreigners at several points and there have been rumors that it may be closed indefinitely to Western residents in Egypt.

The number of Soviet troops arriving in Egypt with the missiles, estimated from 1,500 upward, suggested to diplomatic observers that the Russians would operate the anti-aircraft weapons and the command radar support facilities.

In Washington, U.S. officials said the SAM-3 missiles and

the Soviet troops began to arrive in Egypt on Feb. 25. They said the estimate of 1,500 troops appeared to be correct, although the flow was continuing and the precise number could not be determined.

[According to these officials, the Soviet troops apparently sent in addition to the 3,000 Soviet military advisers in Egypt.]

Concern has been voiced about Soviet reaction if Israeli aircraft attacked the new missile sites.

The Soviet Union might then feel compelled, it has been said, to send fighter-planes squadrons to protect the anti-aircraft forces.

The SAM-3 missiles have become important to the defense of Egypt since the Israeli action, begun in January, involving low-level air strikes against military targets in the heart of the country.

Many of the Israeli raids have been directed against Soviet-supplied SAM-3 missiles, which are effective against high-flying aircraft at an altitude of 50,000 feet but are generally unable to bring down low-flying planes.

It was a SAM-2 missile, according to Soviet reports, that ended the Egyptian flight of the American pilot Francis Gary Powers on May 1, 1960, when his U-2 plane was brought down near Sverdlovsk, in the Ural.

American pilots have learned in North Vietnam how to evade the SAM-2 by low-level attacks and by the use of electronic devices that deflect the missiles.

Israeli pilots flying over Egypt have evaded the tactics developed in the Vietnam war.

The arrival of SAM-3 missiles in Egypt, however, appears to have confronted the Israeli Air Force with the risk of a greater loss rate if the raids are continued. Of the handful of Israeli planes shot down by Egyptians so far, most have been brought down by conventional anti-aircraft weapons. Only one instance has been reported in which an Israeli plane was brought down by a missile.

Moscow's decision to send anti-aircraft missile crews to Egypt became almost inevitable, according to some analysts, after Israeli

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



A GOOD CROWD—East German policemen and plainclothes detectives struggle against a crowd of East Germans assembled in Erfurt outside the hotel where the two heads of government were meeting. The crowd managed to break through police lines.

Israeli Forces Raid Lebanon, Destroy 2 Houses in Reprisal

TEL AVIV, March 19 (UPI)—Israel launched its tenth raid into Lebanon since the 1967 war today to destroy alleged guerrilla bases used for attacks on Israeli border settlements.

An Israeli military spokesman

Soviet Troops And Missiles Reach Egypt

(Continued from Page 1)

air strikes in the vicinity of Cairo in January and early February. The Egyptian Air Force, although bigger than Israel's, lacks pilots sufficiently trained for combat against the skilled and experienced Israelis.

Following an Israeli air strike against a metal plant near Cairo on Feb. 12 in which 80 civilian workers were killed, there were indications that the Egyptian leadership was preparing the Soviet Union for aircraft capable of carrying out retaliatory raids against Israel.

The short range of Egypt's Soviet-supplied Sukhoi-7s and MiG-21s does not permit raids against Israel from Egyptian bases. All Egyptian air action has been directed, therefore, against Israeli positions in the occupied Sinai Peninsula, near the Suez Canal.

Israeli Unperturbed

JERUSALEM, March 19 (NYT)—Israeli officials said yesterday that they viewed the SAM-3 missile sites in Egypt as having more of a political than a tactical bearing on the Middle East fighting.

One Israeli military source said there was no reason Israel felt it could not destroy the newer missiles and their guidance network as they did the SAM-2 versions.

The use of Soviet military advisers and specially trained soldiers to operate and service the missiles would not be a precedent, according to the best information available here.

It is said here that some Russians have already died in Israeli air raids against command centers and military positions.

Government Wins In Dutch Voting

AMSTERDAM, March 19 (AP)—The four political parties which form Holland's middle-of-the-road government maintained their popular vote majority in yesterday's nationwide provincial elections.

The vote for the politically unimportant 11 provincial legislative assemblies was seen as a popularity test for the central government and a general rehearsal for next year's parliamentary elections.

The biggest surprise was the poor turnout of the voters: only 69 percent, against about 95 percent in previous postwar elections. It was partly caused by recent abolition of compulsory voting. In the past 53 years, those not appearing at the polls risked a fine.

Anti-Cigarette Bill Passes House

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—A bill to outlaw cigarette advertising on radio and television starting Jan. 2, and to stiffen the health warning on cigarette packages passed the House of Representatives by a voice vote yesterday with no debate.

The House added a provision giving cigarette manufacturers seven months after enactment of the bill to get to the market packages with the new label—"Warning: The Surgeon General has determined that cigarette smoking is dangerous to your health."

The Senate must approve the seven-month grace period before the bill goes to President Nixon.

3 Lost at Sea in Gale

AARHUS, Denmark, March 19 (AP)—Three men were washed overboard from the 1,600-ton West German tanker Contank of Lubeck in the gale-whipped North Sea this morning, the Danish naval rescue center reported.

Russia Warns China Over Border Talks

Pravda Deplores Pressure Tactics

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, March 19 (NYT)—The Soviet Union today warned Communist China against trying to use belittled pressure tactics to gain concessions at the five-month-old talks on border questions between the two countries.

A lengthy, authoritative article in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, said that since the discussions began Oct. 30 in Peking, China has been "fanning up anti-Sovietism" and making calls for war.

"Are those in Peking thinking of using this method to bring pressure to bear on the Soviet Union and influencing the course of the talks?" the article asked.

"Those who believe that it is only the Soviet Union that is interested in the solution of such a problem as the ascertaining of the frontier line between the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China are quite wrong."

Most of the article, signed by L. Aleksandrov, believed to be a pseudonym for a high official, contained familiar denunciations of Chinese policy, and in particular the growing "war psychosis" in China that has often been alleged in the Soviet press.

Pravda also reiterated that the Soviet Union has no hostile designs on China and charged "Chinese propaganda" with spreading "malicious rumors about the danger of an attack upon China from the North."

Although the Pravda article added little to what is known already of the stalemated situation in Sino-Soviet relations, Western diplomats regard it as a very significant document—"a landmark" in the relations.

May Replace Kuznetsov

It is one of the infrequent times that the Soviet Union has referred specifically to the Peking talks, and diplomats said that the angry tone of the article is probably meant to convey Moscow's unhappiness with the slow pace of the talks, which have kept Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov in Peking for most of the five-month period.

Some Communist diplomats have been predicting that unless there is a breakthrough in the talks, Mr. Kuznetsov will be soon replaced at the talks. They said that as the No. 2 Soviet negotiator after Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, he is too valuable to be kept at a fruitless task.

The Pravda article also conveyed the Soviet irritation with the resumption of talks between Washington and Peking, which it linked to "imperialist" efforts to split further the Communist camp.

China is blamed for playing into America's hands.

Mr. Kuznetsov reportedly indicated that the Soviet Union is willing to make some minor concessions (on the border dispute) if China renounces claims to the entire Far East, which it constantly has charged was illegally taken from China through unequal treaties in the 19th century.

But Chinese diplomats have said that Peking refused to talk about the border until Moscow agreed to a mutual withdrawal of troops from the border to a distance of about 60 miles, and renounced the use of force to settle disputes.

Award for Reporting Goes to Two AP Men

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—Peter Arnett and Horst Fass of the Associated Press were given the George Polk Memorial Award for their story about a U.S. Army unit which refused an order to go into battle in Vietnam, the Overseas Press Club announced yesterday.

The award, which carries an honorarium of \$500, is for "best reporting in any medium, requiring exceptional courage and enterprise abroad." Other winners were William K. Tuohy, of the Los Angeles Times, for his coverage of the Middle East, and Max Frankel, of The New York Times, for interpretations of foreign affairs.



FLIGHT FOR LIFE—Laotian civilians and soldiers disembark from an Air America C-123 at Vientiane, where they were flown from Long Cheng, under Communist attack.

Pentagon Sources Disclose

Inquiry on My Lai Indicates Dual Failure of Report System

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, March 19 (NYT)—The Pentagon investigation into the alleged massacre of civilians at My Lai in South Vietnam has indicated an apparent failure of two separate Army command channels to provide any word of the incident.

The charges brought Tuesday against 14 Army officers are based on allegations that key officers in the American Division, whose units participated in the My Lai operation two years ago, failed to report the killings to higher headquarters.

But they are also based on allegations that two other American officers, advisers to the South Vietnamese, failed to notify their superiors of a Vietnamese report about the same event.

The latter report, made more than three weeks after American troops swept the My Lai-4 hamlet of the Song My village complex, said that nearly 500 civilians had been herded into groups and shot, knowledgeable sources assert.

The American Division officers and the American advisers reported to two different chains of command—a fact indicating a double failure of the Army's reporting system.

New Atrocity Alleged

In addition, the 3 1/2-month inquiry under Lt. Gen. William R. Peers turned up assertions of a previously unknown atrocity, involving only South Vietnamese sources, said. Reportedly witnessed by an American officer, the incident allegedly took place the same day, March 16, 1968, in the My Lai area, but was not reported as required by Army regulations.

A total of ten officers and enlisted men, including two of the officers accused Tuesday, had earlier been charged with murder and assault in connection with the original My Lai incident, and 27 others are still under investigation in the case.

The Peers inquiry was aimed at determining whether there had in fact been a massacre and, if so, why the required war-crimes reports were not passed up the channels to the military command in Saigon, and beyond, to administration leaders in Washington.

Gen. Peers reported that there had been a "tragedy of major proportions" and that certain individuals "wittingly or unwittingly" had "suppressed" word of the incident from being transmitted up the chain of command.

Channels Traced

The reporting chain of command for the advisers at the time was from district headquarters to province headquarters, then to what was called "Provisional Corps" at Phi Bai, and thence to military headquarters in Saigon.

The commander of the Provisional Corps at the time was Gen. William B. Rosson, now deputy commander of American forces in Vietnam.

An entirely separate chain of command existed for the American Division. Its officers were supposed to report any suspected war crime to the Third Marine Field Force Headquarters in Da Nang, then commanded by Lt. Gen. Robert E. Cushman.

Pentagon sources expressed chagrin that, with two totally separate command channels, no word of the alleged mass killings is believed to have filtered beyond divisional or province headquarters. Gen. William C. Westmoreland was then commander of American troops in Vietnam; he is now Army chief of staff.

Details Withheld

The Pentagon declined to make public now the specific language in each of the charges against the 14 officers accused yesterday, on the ground that this might prejudice any trials that might ensue.

Further, some officials said the language of the specifications in some instances might be changed as a result of investigations pending under Article 32 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, roughly analogous to a grand-jury investigation, at which the accused will have the right to try to refute the allegations.

The Peers report, made available Tuesday, was so heavily censored that it added virtually nothing to previously published press accounts of the alleged massacre; entire chapters were removed from the report before it was released.

Most of the deletions from the 235-page report were made on the ground that the material could be prejudicial. A limited amount of classified information, on such things as enemy strength in the My Lai area, was also deleted.

The Peers report, made available Tuesday, was so heavily censored that it added virtually nothing to previously published press accounts of the alleged massacre; entire chapters were removed from the report before it was released.

Most of the deletions from the 235-page report were made on the ground that the material could be prejudicial. A limited amount of classified information, on such things as enemy strength in the My Lai area, was also deleted.

The Peers report, made available Tuesday, was so heavily censored that it added virtually nothing to previously published press accounts of the alleged massacre; entire chapters were removed from the report before it was released.

Most of the deletions from the 235-page report were made on the ground that the material could be prejudicial. A limited amount of classified information, on such things as enemy strength in the My Lai area, was also deleted.

Cautious Statement

Viet Cong, in Paris, Hints CIA Is Involved in Cambodia Coup

By Jonathan C. Randall

PARIS, March 19 (UPI)—The Viet Cong today hinted that the Central Intelligence Agency was involved in the rightist coup d'état which overthrew Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia.

But reflecting the prudence born of the confused situation in Cambodia and the uncertain political future of the prince, all four delegations at the deadlocked Vietnam peace talks avoided detailed, direct comment on his ouster.

At the peace-talk session itself, Nguyen Minh Vy, the North Vietnamese representative, charged that the United States wants to turn Cambodia into a second Laos, or a second South Vietnam.

He said: "The United States has maneuvered to change the present policy of Cambodia, policy of peace and neutrality, that has safeguarded Cambodian sovereignty and independence and advocated solidarity and friendship with the neighboring countries in Indochina in the fight against the common enemy, the U.S. imperialist aggressor."

Ly Van Sau, the Viet Cong press spokesman, made the hint about CIA involvement in the coup. "You know the United States pursues and intensifies its aggressive war in South Vietnam. You know the United States is intensifying its intervention and aggression in Laos. And you cannot ignore the classic CIA maneuver of deflecting independent and neutral governments from their just path."

But the prudence of the Communists was undermined by Mr. Vy's additional remarks at the conference. He mentioned an unsuccessful U.S. effort in the unspecified past to "assassinate and overthrow the leaders of the Kingdom of Cambodia, but skipped over the actual ouster of Prince Sihanouk.

South Vietnamese Ambassador Pham Dong Lam, who had been in Saigon, said the United States was "using Cambodian territory as a sanctuary, and for bases and infiltration routes, turning Cambodia into rear areas to launch attacks in South Vietnam."

Both sides pledged their attachment to the 1954 and 1963 accords and predictably blamed each other for their systematic violation.

Curiously, American Ambassador Philip C. Habib made no mention of the Cambodian situation, and hammered away once again in his unsuccessful effort to elicit action from the Communists on prisoners of war.

Mr. Habib's only comment on the Cambodian events was to "reject in their entirety" the Communists' "erroneous charges and historical distortions."

U.S. press spokesman Stephen Ledogar turned away all questions about Cambodia by saying, "I cannot comment on why I have no comment without having a comment."

Two men, one of them a lieutenant colonel, were killed in the crash seven miles west of Chu Lai. The cause of the crash Tuesday afternoon was not determined, but military spokesmen said it was not ground fire.

Gen. Ramsey, 51, commander of the American Division, was reported in good condition today at a military hospital at Chu Lai, the division's base 535 miles northeast of Saigon. The other survivors were in satisfactory condition.

The U.S. command reported 101 Americans killed and 623 wounded in fighting last week, the second weekly period this year that U.S. deaths have exceeded 100. South Vietnam lost 426 killed and the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong lost 2,282.

Military sources said South Vietnamese troops killed 40 guerrillas yesterday in a battle in U Minh forest that left government forces 33 dead.

The South Vietnamese casualties were believed to be the highest in one-day action since last November, when at least 50 government soldiers were killed in a battle in the upper Mekong delta.

Nixon Weighing More Troop Cuts

Laird Would Bomb Red Trails Even If Pathet Wins in Laos

(Continued from Page 1)

standing bombing of the infiltration routes.

Mr. Laird said that if the Communists should exceed their limited activities of recent years and take over all of Laos, he would urge President Nixon to continue the interdiction to protect U.S. forces in South Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the White House indicated today that President Nixon would weigh developments in both Laos and Cambodia in deciding on further withdrawals of U.S. troops from South Vietnam.

But press secretary Ron Ziegler said the third-stage pullout of 50,000 men by mid-April was "proceeding according to plans." When these men are withdrawn, the authorized U.S. troop ceiling in South Vietnam will be 434,000, Pentagon sources said, a reduction of 115,500 from the high point.

Mr. Ziegler was asked whether recent developments in Laos and Cambodia could affect further withdrawals.

The White House spokesman said that since both countries bordered Vietnam, "obviously, the evolution of the events has to be taken into account and must be assessed by the President."

Until the recent Communist gains in Laos, Cambodia's demand that Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces get off of Cambodian territory neighboring on

Theodorakis III With TB Attack In Greek Prison

ATHENS, March 19 (NYT)—Imprisoned Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis has suffered a flare-up of his chronic tuberculosis condition and an International Red Cross physician has recommended that he be hospitalized, it was learned today.

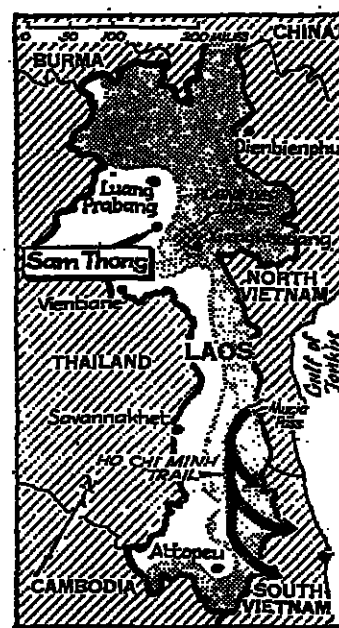
The composer's wife, who visited him today at the seaside Oropos camp for political prisoners north of Athens, said he had coughed blood, had a fever and complained of exhaustion.

The camp authorities said they would move him to a sanatorium that has facilities for prisoners.

Mr. Theodorakis, 44, noted abroad for his musical scores for "Zorba the Greek" and "E.T." has been held at Oropos since Oct. 23, 1969.

The British move followed an appeal for international consultations made by Prince Souvanna Phouma on Feb. 28. His appeal was addressed to Britain and the Soviet Union as co-chairmen of the 1963 Geneva conference.

In it, the Laotian nationalist leader condemned North Vietnamese intervention in his country and asked for urgent consultations among countries that signed the treaty creating Laos as an independent and neutral state.



Gray shading shows area controlled by the North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao.

Britain Urges 10 Signatories To Help Laos

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—Britain today called on ten nations that signed the 1962 agreement on neutrality of Laos to help restore peace in the torn Indo-Chinese country.

The British move followed an appeal for international consultations made by Prince Souvanna Phouma on Feb. 28. His appeal was addressed to Britain and the Soviet Union as co-chairmen of the 1963 Geneva conference.

In it, the Laotian nationalist leader condemned North Vietnamese intervention in his country and asked for urgent consultations among countries that signed the treaty creating Laos as an independent and neutral state.

The British move followed an appeal for international consultations made by Prince Souvanna Phouma on Feb. 28. His appeal was addressed to Britain and the Soviet Union as co-chairmen of the 1963 Geneva conference.

In it, the Laotian nationalist leader condemned North Vietnamese intervention in his country and asked for urgent consultations among countries that signed the treaty creating Laos as an independent and neutral state.

The British move followed an appeal for international consultations made by Prince Souvanna Phouma on Feb. 28. His appeal was addressed to Britain and the Soviet Union as co-chairmen of the 1963 Geneva conference.

In it, the Laotian nationalist leader condemned North Vietnamese intervention in his country and asked for urgent consultations among countries that signed the treaty creating Laos as an independent and neutral state.

WEATHER

AMSTERDAM	0	Cloudy
BARCELONA	10	Cloudy
BELGRADE	20	Overcast
BOMBAY	27	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	21	Cloudy
CALCUTTA	27	Cloudy
CARACAS	27	Cloudy
COLUMBO	27	Cloudy
COSTA RICA	27	Cloudy
DUBLIN	14	Cloudy
HONG KONG	27	Cloudy
KUALA LUMPUR	27	Cloudy
LONDON	10	Cloudy
MADRID	27	Cloudy
MILAN	27	Cloudy
MONTREAL	27	Cloudy
MOSCOW	27	Cloudy
MUMBAI	27	Cloudy
NEW DELHI	27	Cloudy
NEW YORK	27	Cloudy
OSLO	27	Cloudy
PARIS	27	Cloudy
PRAGUE	27	Cloudy
ROME	27	Cloudy
SOFIA	27	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	27	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	27	Cloudy
TOKYO	27	Cloudy
VIENNA	27	Cloudy
WARSAW	27	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	27	Cloudy
ZURICH	27	Cloudy

Paradise in the Sun

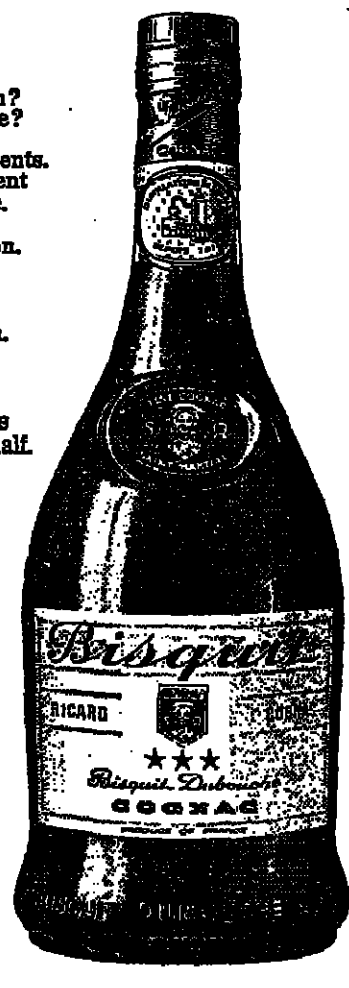
ESTORIL

Splendid beaches, delightful scenery, festivals and flowers. Fine hotels, superb food, gay casinos, roulette, miraclous climate the year round! Let us tell you about it... Junta de Turismo, Estoril, Portugal.



Who is she?
Where is she from?
What does she like?
Her appeal
transcends all continents.
Her message is silent
but unmistakable.
Because she
is simply perfection.

She prefers
Cognac Bisquit.
Decisively French.
Smooth, mature
and confident
in the assurance
of a noble heritage
of a century and a half.
It is simply
Cognac Brandy
in its perfection.



A Colleague Of Carswell Opposes Him

Helped Block Circuit Bench Endorsement

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, March 19 (WP).—Judge John Minor Wisdom, a colleague of Supreme Court nominee G. Harrold Carswell on the Fifth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, revealed yesterday that he opposes Judge Carswell's nomination and that he helped block a letter of endorsement from the entire Fifth Circuit bench.

Judge Wisdom's position was made known in an interview on WPTV-TV, which reported that Judge Wisdom said he had doubts about Judge Carswell from the start and had warned other members of his court that he would send a letter of opposition of his own if his colleagues went through with a plan to send a letter of endorsement.

On Tuesday, Sen. Joseph D. Tydings, D. Md., revealed in the Senate that Judge Ebert Tuttle, also of the Fifth Circuit, had withdrawn his support of Judge Carswell.

1 Stand With Tuttle

In a telephone interview with the Washington Post, Judge Wisdom said that he had never intended to endorse Judge Carswell and confirmed that he had told WPTV-TV, "I stand with Tuttle."

The Senate completed its third day of debate on the nomination yesterday with a charge by Sen. Alan Cranston, D. Calif., that Judge Carswell had violated three canons of judicial ethics through his "hostile and belligerent attitude" toward the Supreme Court, when he was a federal district judge in Florida.

Sen. Cranston revealed the name of another civil rights attorney who accused Judge Carswell of bias, Theodore Bowers of Panama City, Fla., whom Sen. Cranston said he had reached by phone. Mr. Bowers did not appear before the Senate Judiciary Committee during hearings on the nomination. Several other civil rights lawyers did and said Judge Carswell showed bias against them and their clients.

Sen. Cranston said Mr. Bowers told him that between 1964 and 1968, when Mr. Bowers argued before Judge Carswell, the judge was "hostile" even on "routine matters," turned away and didn't listen "criticized Supreme Court civil rights decisions from the bench in the midst of hearings on a civil rights case," and "verbally attacked U.S. attorneys appearing in his court on civil rights cases, as well as private attorneys."

Sen. Cranston said this conduct appeared to violate Canons 5, 10 and 14, requiring a judge to be "temperate, impartial, courteous and above reproach" in his conduct. In other developments on the nomination:

• Senate minority whip Robert F. Griffin, R. Mich., predicted Judge Carswell would be confirmed with at least 60 votes. He reaffirmed his support for the nominee, despite mail running "four or five to one" against him and despite a statement Tuesday from Michigan's Republican Governor William G. Milliken, opposing the nomination.

• Sen. Roman L. Hruska, R. Neb., a strong Carswell supporter, said the Senate had not meant to call Judge Carswell "mediocre" or suggest that mediocrity deserved representation on the court, when he told a broadcaster Monday, "even if he were mediocre, there are a lot of mediocre judges and people and lawyers, and they are entitled to a little representation, aren't they?"

• Sen. Mark Hatfield, R. Ore., whose vote helped defeat the last Supreme Court nominee, Clement F. Haynsworth Jr., said he was leaning toward voting for Judge Carswell.

"How many times can I vote against an ABM and a Haynsworth and still be in the ball game?" he said, referring to several votes in which he had backed the President.

• Sen. Mike Gravel, D. Alaska, announced he would vote against confirmation of Judge Carswell. Sen. Gravel was the only Northern Democrat to vote in favor of confirmation of Judge Haynsworth.

Sen. Gravel's announcement brought to 29 the number of senators either publicly opposing Judge Carswell or leaning against voting for his confirmation. But 53 senators are either committed or leaning favorably toward Judge Carswell, giving him a clear majority of the Senate so far. Eighteen senators have given no indication how they will vote. Ailing Sen. Earl B. Bump, D. S.D., is not expected to be able to vote and is not counted.

Sen. Gravel said he based his decision almost entirely on Judge Carswell's civil rights record. He said the judge used "his judicial position to delay and frustrate orders of higher courts in matters of desegregation."

Never Underestimate the Power Of a Woman? Editor Now Agrees

NEW YORK, March 19 (UPI).—John Mark Carter, editor of the Ladies Home Journal, found himself surrounded yesterday by a hundred angry women demanding the magazine recognize its own slogan: "Never Underestimate the Power of a Woman." As a beginning they wanted his resignation.

Lounging in his office chairs, cigars dangling from their mouths, the women chided him, demanding that the magazine employ an all-female editorial staff, including a woman editor. The 87-year-old magazine has a circulation of 8,000,000.

"I will not negotiate under siege. I am not going to give editorial control of this magazine to you," Mr. Carter told the women repeatedly.

At one point, the editor's Lexington Ave. office was well-tooled with women, most wearing slacks, but by midafternoon, all but 12 had moved into the corridor. The remaining 12 stayed to negotiate.

"Do what you want," Mr. Carter said. "Stay or go."



DIPLOMATIC FAREWELL CALL—U.S. Ambassador to France Sargent Shriver and his wife arriving at the Elysée Palace to pay a final call on French President Georges Pompidou before their return to the United States, scheduled next Wednesday.

Federal Judges Will Report Publicly on 'Moonlight' Fees

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, March 19 (WP).—The United States Judicial Conference has formally scrapped the last remaining judicial reform proposal of retired Chief Justice Earl Warren in favor of a system of public reporting of the pay judges receive for non-judicial services.

Without mentioning the old Warren plan, which had called for a comprehensive but secret financial statement from each federal judge every year beginning May 15, the conference disclosed yesterday that it had a plan requiring less-detailed financial reporting to cope with the problem of moonlighting, or outside work, by judges.

A statement released by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger said that the conference had adopted the recommendation of a committee headed by Judge Robert A. Ainsworth Jr. of New Orleans and the public reporting forms the committee had drafted.

Senator Plans Hearings

Meanwhile, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D. N.C., announced hearings on his complaint that the conference—the policy and administrative arm of the federal judiciary—has been giving Congress unsolicited advice on legislative policy. The hearings will start April 7 before Sen. Ervin's Separation of Powers subcommittee.

Sen. Ervin and other senators criticized the conference last fall for adopting resolutions disapproving an amendment that would

also available now to students from families over the \$10,000-a-year level, if they can prove need.

The President offered the student aid changes as a way of wiping out economic barriers to higher education, administration sources said.

The plan is unlikely to satisfy the higher-education lobby, which has called urgently for increased federal aid in recent years.

The President's recent message on elementary and secondary education ran into similar objections. It, too, called for a half, at least temporarily, to the rise in federal aid.

2 Other Programs

Mr. Nixon also proposed two other new programs.

One is a National Foundation for Higher Education, modeled after the National Science Foundation. It would have \$200 million next fiscal year for grants to promote "excellence and experimentation" in higher education. About \$150 million of this would be in addition to the education budget that the President sent Congress earlier this year, sources said.

The President also proposed a "career development program," under which about \$100 million would be available next fiscal year to strengthen two-year colleges.

The administration has pledged several times in the last year to come to the aid of these schools. Their enrollments are snowballing, and the White House thinks they have a key part to play in vocational education.

A debate on aid to higher education is shaping up in Congress. Most of the present federal programs will expire a year from this June, and Rep. Edith Green, D. Ore., has already begun hearings in her House Education subcommittee on extending them.

The plan would have no effect on students now in college. It includes a clause permitting continuance of loans already granted. The permissible size of guaranteed loans would go up from \$1,500 a year to \$2,500, and the present 7 percent interest ceiling would be lifted. Congress has already passed legislation allowing exceptions to this ceiling.

One, make 7 percent loans last summer because they could get higher interest rates from other investments, resulting in a deluge of mail to congressmen from middle-class constituents unable to find funds for college costs.

Lack of Cash Delays Probe Of Panthers

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, March 19 (WP).—A highly publicized private investigation of clashes between police and Black Panthers has been stalled for three months because anticipated financial support from the Ford Foundation has not been forthcoming.

Concern over political repercussions in Washington and publicity about the tax-exempt status of foundations may have affected the Ford Foundation's decision not to get involved with the controversial Panther issue, one member of the investigating commission said.

However, Mitchell Sviridoff, national affairs vice-president for the foundation, said not even an informal agreement had been reached to provide funds, although there had been discussions.

Asked whether the Ford Foundation drew back from the discussions because of the project's potential for political controversy, Mr. Sviridoff said, "The negotiations never reached that stage."

At least two members of the commission, however, said they felt the Ford Foundation had informal promises to contribute about \$100,000 to finance the investigation.

It was on the basis of that presumed promise, they said, that such prominent members of the commission as former Attorney General Ramsey Clark and former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg had agreed to serve on the panel.

One member familiar with the negotiations said, "They (the foundation) certainly created the expectation that the money would be forthcoming, although it was never a solid pledge. I think the tax-reform act had a lot to do with it—that and the congressional pressure last October."

He was referring to the controversy last year when many congressmen criticized the political and social-action nature of grants made by large foundations.

The tax-reform law ultimately placed a 4 percent excise tax on foundation earnings, prohibited any use of foundation funds to influence legislation, and restricted their support for voter-registration drives.

Subsequently, in the Ford Foundation's annual report, President McGeorge Bundy wrote that despite such criticism it would continue to support projects of social change in the 1970s. "We cannot align ourselves with those who believe there is no crisis in our society," he wrote.

The Panther police investigating commission was announced last Dec. 15 after a series of violent clashes across the country. Twenty-eight civil-rights leaders, prominent lawyers, and church officials joined the "commission of inquiry."

A spokesman said the commission is seeking other sources of funds and expects to have its problems resolved within two weeks.

Seale Is Quiet As Trial Opens on Murder Charge

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 19 (AP).—In contrast to his behavior during a previous trial of the "Chicago 8," Black Panther chairman Bobby G. Seale sat quietly in a courtroom yesterday as he was presented on charges of murder and kidnapping.

Mr. Seale's pleas to the charges were postponed until April 14. Superior Court Judge Harold Mulvey gave Mr. Seale's lawyer, Charles Garry, permission to represent him during the trial, although Mr. Garry is not a member of the Connecticut bar.

Mr. Seale is accused of ordering the abduction and slaying of Alex Rackley, a New York City Black Panther who police say was suspected by the party of being an informer. Mr. Rackley's body was found May 31.

Cosmos-327 Is Up

MOSCOW, March 19 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has orbited another unmanned spacecraft in its Cosmos series, the news agency Tass announced today.

Shriver Sees Pompidou for Final Lunch

Ambassador Returns To U.S. Wednesday

PARIS, March 19.—Ambassador Sargent Shriver was guest today at a final lunch given for him by President Georges Pompidou. Mr. Shriver leaves Paris to return to the United States Wednesday.

Eighteen persons attended the lunch today, including Mrs. Pompidou and Mrs. Shriver, Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, Post and Telecommunications Minister Robert Galley and Robert Blake, who will be chargé d'affaires ad interim in absence of the ambassador.

Mr. Shriver is paying final calls on Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, Defense Minister Michel Delebarre, and Minister of the Interior, Mr. Schumann, in preparation for his departure. Tomorrow, Mr. Shriver will give a final reception at the ambassador's residence.

The new ambassador to Paris, Arthur H. Watson, is not expected here until sometime in May. Among the messages Mr. Shriver has received was one today from Gérard Souhami, director of the Association France-States-Unit.

"We are aware," said Mr. Souhami, "that the cause of Franco-American friendship is losing the support of an active and influential diplomat. We hope, however, that he will meet with such success in his new career that he will continue to influence relations between our two countries."

Mr. Shriver, who arrived here as ambassador in May, 1968, replacing Charles E. Bohlen, has not yet announced his future intentions. He is widely expected, however, to run for the governorship of Maryland.

He will spend his final weekend in France on a visit to the Camargue, in the south, returning Monday to prepare his departure.

N.Y. Senate Votes An Abortion Law

ALBANY, N.Y., March 19 (UPI).—The Senate voted by 31-26 yesterday to give New York State a liberal abortion law.

Critics of the bill said it would "legalize murder."

The measure repealing abortion restrictions now goes to the assembly, which narrowly defeated a less liberal proposal last year. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller has indicated he would sign repeal legislation.

The bill leaves the decision up to the woman desiring an abortion and her doctor. Unlike similar legislation passed recently in Hawaii, the New York proposal has no residency requirement.

It was on the basis of that presumed promise, they said, that such prominent members of the commission as former Attorney General Ramsey Clark and former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg had agreed to serve on the panel.

One member familiar with the negotiations said, "They (the foundation) certainly created the expectation that the money would be forthcoming, although it was never a solid pledge. I think the tax-reform act had a lot to do with it—that and the congressional pressure last October."

He was referring to the controversy last year when many congressmen criticized the political and social-action nature of grants made by large foundations.

The tax-reform law ultimately placed a 4 percent excise tax on foundation earnings, prohibited any use of foundation funds to influence legislation, and restricted their support for voter-registration drives.

Subsequently, in the Ford Foundation's annual report, President McGeorge Bundy wrote that despite such criticism it would continue to support projects of social change in the 1970s. "We cannot align ourselves with those who believe there is no crisis in our society," he wrote.

The Panther police investigating commission was announced last Dec. 15 after a series of violent clashes across the country. Twenty-eight civil-rights leaders, prominent lawyers, and church officials joined the "commission of inquiry."

A spokesman said the commission is seeking other sources of funds and expects to have its problems resolved within two weeks.

Seale Is Quiet As Trial Opens on Murder Charge

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 19 (AP).—In contrast to his behavior during a previous trial of the "Chicago 8," Black Panther chairman Bobby G. Seale sat quietly in a courtroom yesterday as he was presented on charges of murder and kidnapping.

Mr. Seale's pleas to the charges were postponed until April 14. Superior Court Judge Harold Mulvey gave Mr. Seale's lawyer, Charles Garry, permission to represent him during the trial, although Mr. Garry is not a member of the Connecticut bar.

Mr. Seale is accused of ordering the abduction and slaying of Alex Rackley, a New York City Black Panther who police say was suspected by the party of being an informer. Mr. Rackley's body was found May 31.

Volpe to Propose Airliners Have Bulletproof Cockpits

WASHINGTON, March 19 (Reuters).—Transportation Secretary John Volpe said his department will propose bulletproofing aircraft cockpit bulkheads and the installation of passenger and luggage pre-screening devices to combat aircraft hijacking.

Mr. Volpe and Jack Shaffer, Federal Aviation Administrator, spoke to newsmen following their day-long meeting with representatives of airline pilots. Present at the press conference were Capt. Robert Tully, vice-president of the Airline Pilots Association, and Capt. Terry Webb, an Eastern Air Line pilot.

Mr. Volpe said that the pilots' suggestions centered on improvements in effective passenger pre-screening devices and security on board.

He said that several months ago the most promising method of preventing violence aboard aircraft was to apply a system to identify violence-prone passengers. Three airlines—Eastern, TWA and Pan American—are currently using such a system. Three more airlines may soon begin using the same system, which is based on a behavioral profile of violence-prone passengers.

U.S. May Charge Airliner Gunman With Air Piracy

BOSTON, March 19 (AP).—U.S. Attorney Herbert F. Travers Jr. says the short-order cook charged with murder in the aerial gun-slaying of an airliner co-pilot also may be accused under the Federal Air Piracy Act.

Conviction on either charge could bring a death penalty. The alleged assailant, John J. Ditrone, 37, remained under heavy sedation at Massachusetts General Hospital after removal of a bullet from his stomach yesterday.

He was also wounded in the chest and right arm during the airborne struggle in the cockpit of an Eastern Air Lines plane Tuesday night. Doctors described his condition as satisfactory.

Also in satisfactory condition was pilot Robert M. Wilbur Jr., 35, who landed the twin-jet DC-9, carrying 66 passengers and a crew of five, at Logan International Airport, although shot in both arms.

Swiss Offer Reward

BERN, March 19 (AP).—Swiss authorities today offered \$50,000 Swiss francs (\$11,500) for information indicating the perpetrators of the presumed bomb attack of a Swissair plane which crashed at Wuerenlingen last month, killing all the occupants.

DIAMONDS

You can save up to 50 percent on single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write airmail for price list or visit us:

Joachim Goldenstein

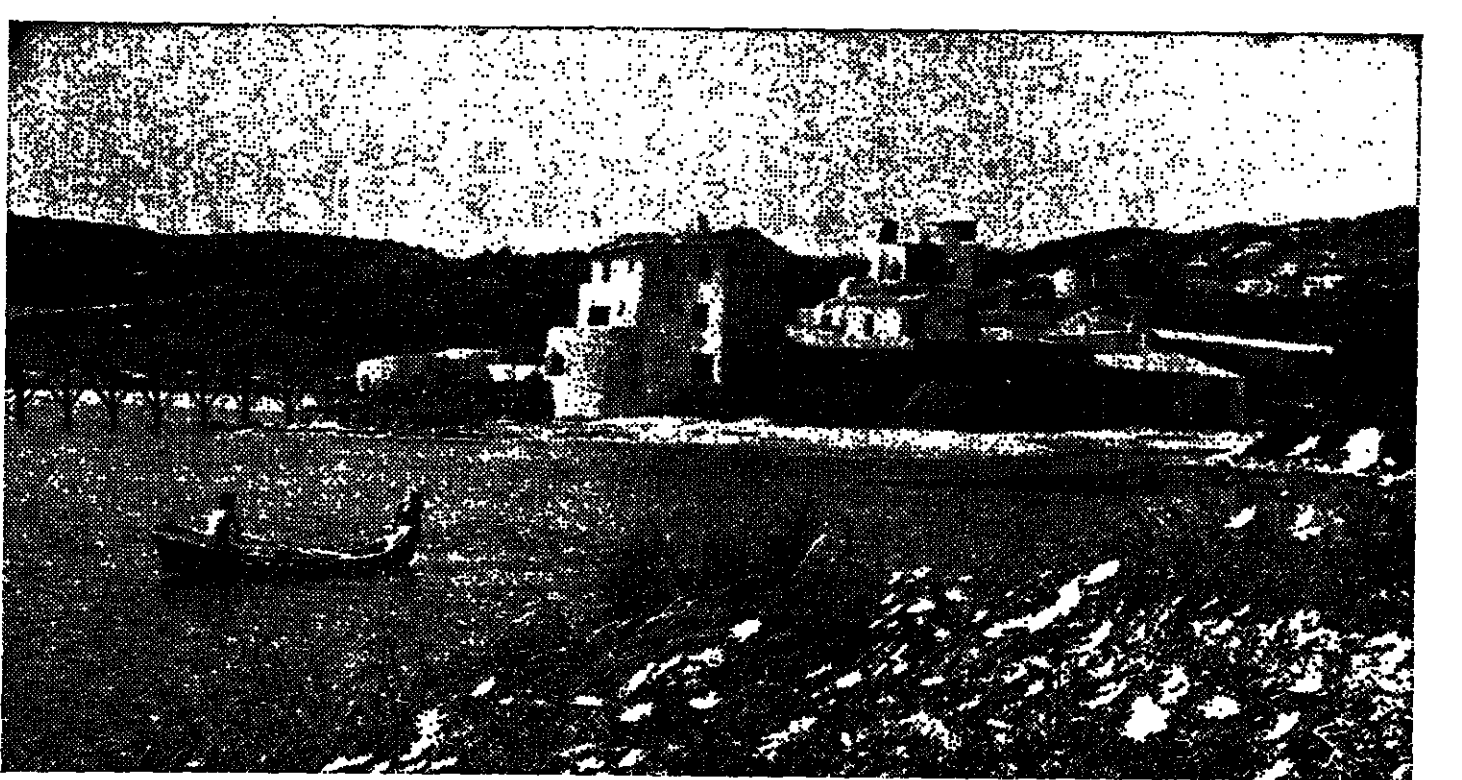
DIAMOND CLUB

62 Willemstraat, Antwerp (Belgium).

Gold Medal

1958

Worth: Famous Name applied to exclusive Paris perfumes. Masc. "Monsieur Worth". Fem. "Je Reviens". To be used on very special occasions to express with delicacy that definite feeling for someone. My gift to you: "Monsieur Worth" and mine to you: "Je Reviens".



The Costa Smeralda: the Mediterranean's most beautiful refuge from noise and harassment

Villas here start at £10,000 including land

The Costa Smeralda is a privately-owned strip of the spectacular north-east coast of Sardinia. Bit by bit, this land is being sold to people who want a Mediterranean retreat—and the right to privacy.

Not 'will be'—'is'

Ten years ago the Costa Smeralda was virgin rock and sand. Today, after the building of a complete infrastructure network, and the investment of \$80,000,000, it is an established community.

The roads are already built. The water mains and electricity cables are laid. The telephones work. There is a medical station, a good laundry, and you can get domestic help. Six superb hotels, two of them in the luxury international class, are in operation. Food can be delivered fresh daily to your door—or caught off Costa Smeralda's 80 beaches and served up steaming for lunch.

What would you like to do?

If you do not come to the Costa Smeralda for quietness alone, there are many ways to keep busy. There's tennis, riding, fishing, and every kind of water sport. A superb golf course, designed by Robert Trent Jones, will be completed by the end of the year.

Porto Cervo, the village 'capital', is breathtakingly beautiful, built around a harbour-front piazza. Its shops sell all you will ever need for a holiday or for the year round. A tiny supermarket carries everything from washing powder to magnums of champagne. Three boutiques have racks of Cambray Street and more traditional gear. You can buy jewellery, fresh fruit,

vegetables, pharmaceuticals and outdoor moors. You can rent a car or boat; pick up copies of today's European newspapers.

How do you want to live?

You can buy an apartment or a villa on the Costa Smeralda. The Real Estate Agency can recommend architects and builders, and provide complete supervision. Or you may select your own architect to work within the guidelines laid down by the Architectural Committee. When you buy any property, you automatically become a voting member of the consortium of property owners.

Speed-of-building note: You could move into your private villa between six and nine months after negotiating site and plans.

So far, and yet so near

The Costa Smeralda is remote but accessible. Alghero, the Sardinian airline, flies

daily from Rome, Milan, Genoa and Nice to Olbia (only 30 minutes by road to the Costa Smeralda). Olbia's 4,000 ft. all-weather paved airstrip can handle any private plane up to Gulfstream II size and performance.

Car ferries sail regularly from Genoa, Civitavecchia and Toulon.

Porto Cervo harbour is the best-equipped in the Mediterranean. A sheltered, deep-water port, it can take yachts drawing up to 21 feet. At quayside it offers plug-in electricity, fresh water and telephone.

Free information

A very wide choice of sites is currently for sale. There is also a limited number of villas and apartments ready for immediate occupation or renting. Send for prices, and details of land, villas and apartments, by mailing the coupon to the address below.

Please send me complete information about the Costa Smeralda. I am interested in (✓ as appropriate)

REAL ESTATE—LAND ☐ REAL ESTATE—VILLAS ☐

REAL ESTATE—APARTMENTS ☐ HOLIDAYS ☐

(Black capitals please)

NAME _____

OCCUPATION _____

ADDRESS _____

Post this to: Consorzio Costa Smeralda, General Information Centre, 11 rue d'Italie, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland.

Consorzio Costa Smeralda

Lays Wreath at Monument

Brandt Takes Break in Talks To Honor Buchenwald Dead

BUCHENWALD, East Germany, March 19 (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt today paid homage to the 56,000 Nazi victims who died at Buchenwald, the biggest and most notorious Nazi concentration camp on German soil.

High on a slope with a glorious view over the picturesque city of Weimar, the chancellor, accompanied by East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer, laid a wreath at the stark stone monument to the dead.

These included many German Communists and Social Democrats. During the brief ceremony, Mr. Brandt stared straight ahead as the East German military band broke into the unaccustomed strains of the West German national anthem, followed by its own anthem "Arisen From Ruins."

A crowd of mostly young people was waiting for the chancellor, many of them with Communist and East German flags and slogans proclaiming friendship with the Soviet Union.

During the trip through Weimar, 15 miles from here, hundreds of people gathered at street corners to wave as the procession went by.

As Mr. Brandt and Mr. Winzer entered the monument with the wreath, the band began a slow drum roll and the bell of Buchenwald, which in earlier days could strike a chill in the hearts of inmates, rang out mournfully over the snow-covered countryside.

As the two statesmen left the monument and climbed the steps to the band playing the revolutionary song, "Brothers Forward to Sun and Freedom" which is sung by both Communists and Social Democrats.

The chancellor then paid a brief visit to the memorial to Ernst Thälmann. The former German Communist party leader, and Rudolf Breitscheid, a prominent Social Democrat, who both died at Buchenwald in 1944.

While Mr. Brandt traveled to Buchenwald, East German Premier Willi Stoph traveled to Suhl, about 24 miles southwest of Erfurt, to inform party chief Walter Ulbricht on the talks. Mr. Ulbricht was in Suhl on a ceremonial visit.

Brandt, Stoph Hold Talks In Erfurt

Agree to Continue May 21 in Kassel

(Continued from Page 1) ing East Germany's demand for "internationally legal recognition" from West Germany and the taking up of diplomatic relations on the basis of a treaty.

He coupled this with a demand for indemnification for 100-billion marks which he asserted had been drained from his part of Germany by the Bonn government during the "period of open borders" before 1961, when the Communists built the Berlin wall.

Mr. Stoph's speech was distinguished by its polite and business-like tone, qualities not always abounding in speeches of his colleagues, and by its final emphasis on "determination to reach constructive solutions." He said he was willing to meet Mr. Brandt again in West Germany as long as the site was "near the border." That would rule out Bonn, the West German capital.

In his reply, Mr. Brandt sidestepped Mr. Stoph's specific question whether West Germany was ready to "negotiate a treaty" on equal relations with East Germany.

But he assured his host that he considered it imperative to find out through further talks how to agree on a treaty. He suggested that joint commissions could be set up to pursue this matter in detail.

The initial impression left by the "declarations" was that the two German states were inching toward some kind of agreement, rather than away from it.

However, it was clear that East Germany wants a "recognition" treaty as the beginning of relations with West Germany, while the Bonn government still views a treaty as the end of a lengthy process of improvement in bilateral relations.

According to the West German spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, the Social Democratic chancellor and the Communist premier "got over their inhibitions" over a luncheon that included mountain trout and veal cutlets, washed down with East German wine.

The two delegations resumed talks in the early afternoon. At 4 p. m. Mr. Brandt paused and drove off with East Germany's Foreign Minister Otto Winzer to the nearby Buchenwald concentration camp memorial.

Later, talks with Premier Stoph went on from 6 p. m. to almost 10 p. m., after which the Brandt party boarded its train and went back to Bonn.

Mr. Ahlers came to the press center at Erfurt's International Garden Show grounds to read a brief communiqué announcing the next meeting in Kassel. He added that both the chancellor and the premier considered today's talks "useful."

Protests Staged At Draft Boards; 100 Held in N.Y.

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP).—Many demonstrators were hauled off by police today during confrontations outside the nation's draft boards, part of a week-long anti-draft campaign.

More than 100 demonstrators were taken into custody in New York City, including the wife of the Rev. Dr. John C. Bennett, president of the Union Theological Seminary, and columnist Murray Kempton.

The demonstration was held despite the closing of the city's 86 draft boards to avoid confrontations.

Some 500 young people showed up in Philadelphia's Center City Plaza, but rally speakers expressed disappointment in the size of the turnout. About 80 persons handed in what they said were their draft registration or classification cards at the rally.

In Washington, draft protesters blocked the entrance to national headquarters of the Selective Service System with a black coffin that they said contained some draft cards.

Senate Committee Backs Tarr as Draft Director

WASHINGTON, March 19 (UPI).—The Senate Armed Services Committee approved without dissent today the nomination of Curtis W. Tarr to be director of the Selective Service System.

Declaring that "the last time I was in a draft board was when I was drafted in 1943," Mr. Tarr told the committee that he was not familiar enough with the draft system to have formed concrete opinions on how it should be improved.

But he said that he had questions about the practicality of an all-volunteer army and that he believed student deferments should for the most part be abolished.

Mr. Tarr, 45, polished in appearance and scholarly in demeanor, is now an assistant secretary of the Air Force and the former president of Lawrence University in Appleton, Wis. He said that "we should give a volunteer army the best trial we can see if it works" but that he was by no means certain enough men could be persuaded to volunteer as infantry troops.

LA CALAVADOS

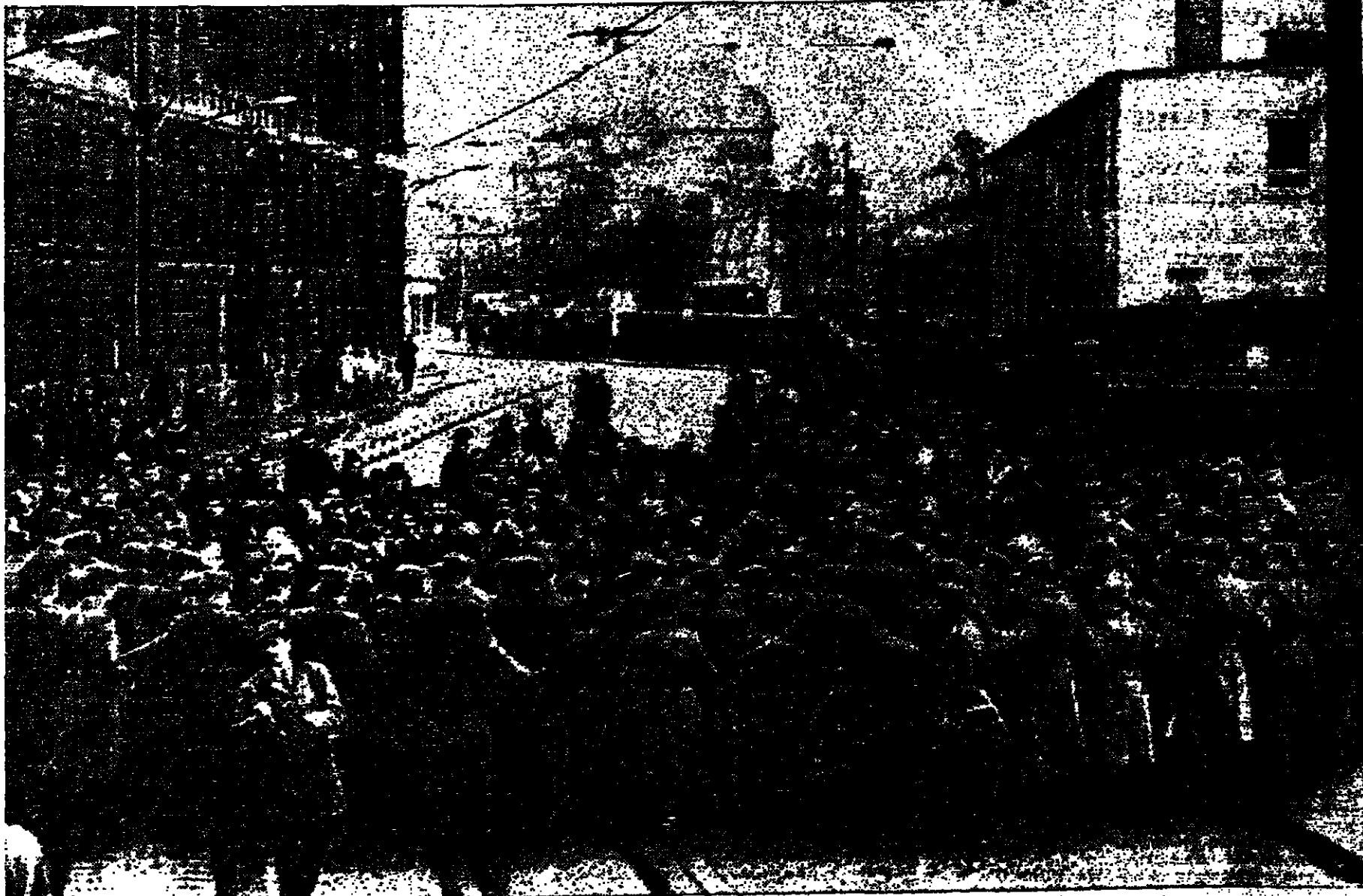
JOE TURNER - LOS LAYNOS LUNGEONS

WEDNESDAY BY CANTERBURY

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

(At corner) 40 Ave. Pierre-Ter-de-Serbie

(Com. St. George-V) 27-28, 29-30, 31-32



POLICE in Erfurt yesterday pushing back shouting crowd from the square in front of the hotel Erfurter Hof where East and West German talks were taking place. Crowd shouted "We want recognition for the German Democratic Republic."

TRAIN carrying West German Chancellor Willy Brandt crossing the border into East Germany yesterday morning near Herleshausen, West Germany.

East Germans in Erfurt Crowd Boldly Criticize Regime

By Dan Morgan

ERFURT, East Germany, March 19 (UPI).—The party faithful mingling conspicuously with the crowd in front of the meeting place of the two German leaders this morning held their hands full.

Suddenly East Germans were speaking up, openly and bitterly.

"You speak about our growth rate and how we are making millions," said a young man with flaxen hair. "Then how do you explain that I've had no coal in two weeks?"

"That's impossible," retorted a man in a pepper-and-salt overcoat, clearly a Communist party member.

"What about us... No coal! What about us?" cried half a dozen others in the crowd. "Well, what do you think? Don't you think other countries have winter too?" answered the man in the overcoat.

"Winter, yes, but no coal shortages. Next year it will be same old Schmiererei (big mess), and you will tell us it's the worst winter in a century, like you do every year."

So it went all morning outside the Erfurter Hof hotel, for all the peace of the world to see, a sudden sidewalk revelation of the grievances of ordinary East Germans and the arguments the party vanguard uses to combat them.

Single Misadventure

The reaction of the crowd was the one thing the party leadership apparently had failed to calculate in the efficiently organized reception of the West German guests here.

Danish Sex Fair Has Bed Shortage

ODENSE, Denmark, March 19 (UPI).—A four-day "Sex for Millions Fair" opened today in Odense, the birthplace of Hans Christian Andersen.

Sell-out crowds are expected to view the display of all aspects of pornography. Expected to attract most of the attention, however, are the four daily shows at the "Little Mermaid" nightclub, where four couples will perform for customers willing to pay the \$19 entry fee.

Visitors to the sex fair have struck an unexpected problem—a bed shortage. Every hotel in Odense is booked solid for the next four days.

10th Nevada Blast

WASHINGTON, March 19 (Reuters).—The United States today exploded a nuclear device in the 20,000-ton range at its Nevada test site, the Atomic Energy Commission announced. It was the 10th underground weapons-related test announced this year.

At several points, while a Japanese television cameraman tried to interview members of the crowd, party officials intervened.

"Shame on you. What are you doing there?" said an official to an old man who had just told the Japanese people, "I think it's right that Germans talk with one another, and though I don't expect much to come of this right away, I hope the talks can go on."

Other members of the Social Unity (Communist) party (SED), scattered throughout, were more than willing to do verbal battle with the crowd.

"My wife is Polish—a citizen of a friendly, neighboring, allied country, mind you. Yet I cannot get a passport to cross the border to Poland. How do you explain that?" said a thin-faced man with neatly trimmed sideburns and brown fur hat.

Protected Borders

"Every state protects its borders," the party official said.

"Take the border with West Germany. If our citizens cross that

border they get special protection, asylum and so forth in West Germany. Now if we were recognized as a sovereign state, with passports and everything, there would be international rules, and it wouldn't be so easy for the West Germans to lure them away..."

"Can you guarantee that the borders will be open if we get recognition?" the sideburned man pressed.

At that point a younger and very serious young man, probably a youth-movement official, said bluntly, "The West drew the border, not us."

"And the barbed wire?" asked an old man.

"It says in our constitution that every man has the right to apply for a passport," said another man.

"But nobody bothers to apply, because they know they will be turned down."

In another group a similar discussion was taking place.

"How do you explain the reaction of the crowd this morning?" a young man asked.

"Very clear—lack of knowledge about the West," said a party official.

"There you're mistaken," answered somebody, and the crowd laughed.

A woman from Weimar (20 miles from Erfurt), asked what she thought of the talks, said, "I just hope the borders will be opened. Why can't people just be left to live as they please?"

She went on to explain that a

few years ago she was ordered out of her home on the West German border because security was being tightened in the area where she lived and it was being cleared of people.

In one of the better hotels of Weimar, late at night, four party members, each wearing a red lapel pin, talked of the Brandt visit.

"Brandt—a real human being," said one of them, slightly drunk. "Willy Brandt, Willy Brandt."

"What do we want from the talks?" said another. "Open borders. Italy! I want to take a vacation in Italy."

One had the impression that late at night, against this morning, the real East Germany stands up.

END OF VACATION, VACATION.

Take our long weekend to New York

Now when you kiss goodbye to the Rive Gauche, your heart won't break any more. When you tear yourself away from the King's Road, your upper lip can remain stiff. Because now Queen Elizabeth 2 and Le France, those fabulous floating European cities, have created a new North Atlantic Treaty.

Once a week, every week from the beginning of May, one or other of these superb ships will be sailing from Le Havre and Southampton to New York. QE2 also calls at Cöln, Le Havre at Bremerhaven.

During your long weekend aboard, you'll find food to make a gourmet's eyes water with gratitude. Friends. Lavish entertainment. Solitude (if you want it). Ambience. Soul-corrupting

comfort. An endless choice of what to do next. And the time to unwind and enjoy it.

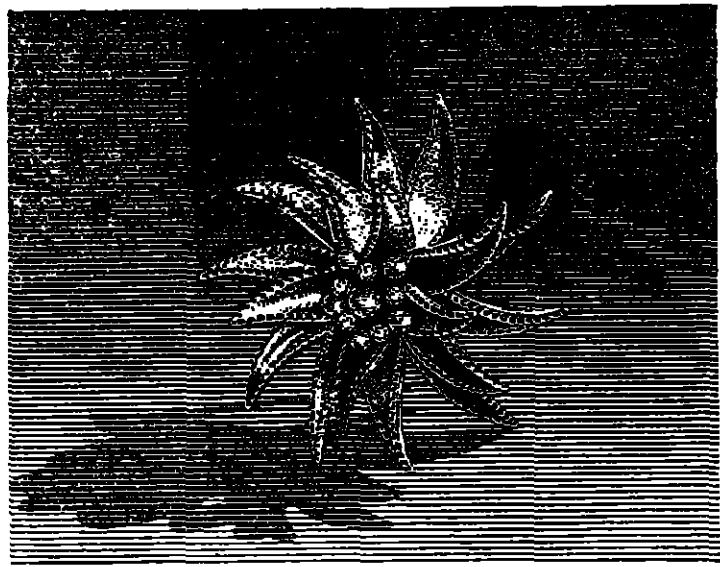
So give yourself a break at the end of your holiday. Isn't it the time you most need it?

Departure Dates: Every week on Friday or Saturday from May 2 through to October 30, either Queen Elizabeth 2 or Le France will sail from Southampton and Le Havre to New York. Fares from \$239 (half round trip, Thrift season). The QE2 will also call at Cöln on June 16, July 23, August 25 and September 22, and as France at Bremerhaven on May 27, July 22, September 2, 30 and October 28.

Why not see your travel agent today?

QE2/France

The best bit of teamwork since the Entente Cordiale



Diamond and turquoise brooch F 1950

Come to Aldebert's: that's where you'll find your dream-brooch!

Now is the time to choose from an astonishing assortment of brooches and engagement rings! Solitaires from F 800. Diamond wedding-rings from F 1500... Not to mention the complete new range of Omega watches.



1, bd de la Madeleine
Paris 1^{re}
Tel. 265.18.61
Parking space available:
7, rue Caumartin

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE CINERAMA
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER presents
AN ANTOINE 2 JACOBS PRODUCTION
Peter O'Toole
Petula Clark
"Goodbye, Mr. Chips"
Starring Sir Michael Redgrave
Directed by Terence Rattigan
Music by Leslie Bricusse
Lyrics by Arthur P. Jacobs
Based on the novel by James Hilton
RATONOVSKI MICROCOLOR 70mm

RECAMIER
RENAUD BARRAULT
3, rue Recamier - Lit. 63.81
Direction artistique:
RENAUD BLIN-BARRAULT
CYCLES SAMUEL BECKETT
EN ATTENDANT GODOT
Matinée
exceptionnelle
Samedi à 15 heures
(Soyez 20 h. 30, 1. Dim.)

THE NIGHT CLUB OF THE
CHAMPS-ELYSEES
PussyCat
The most exciting Parisian Girls
Floor show - Dance
Every night from 10 p.m. till dawn
22 R. Quatre-Bouche, BAL. 08-31
RECOMMENDED BY
Frank Sinatra & Duke Ellington

LA PAGODE 551.21.15
JOHN FORD
LE MOUGHARD
Victor McLAGLEN

Amazons atmosphere
ERIC CHANNE
JOHNNY MELLOW
MAURICE REZEAU
at the piano
ASCOT BAR
55 Rue Pierre-Charrier

WORLD FAMOUS
LIDO
Nightly at 7 p.m. and 1.15 a.m.
Two different shows
Grand Prix
WINNERS PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
58th ANNUAL
OR
97th ANNUAL
DINNER-DANCE AT 8.30 p.m.
RESERVATIONS: ELY. 11-61

Opening Remarks

Premier Stoph:

(Continued from Page 1)

existence on the basis of international law between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany . . . On the agenda is the permanent and basic settlement of relations between the GDR and the FRG. It can only be achieved through the establishment of relations according to international law and full equality . . .

"We consider the change of government (in Bonn), the replacement of the Christian Democrats-Christian Socialists, an expression of the will of wider segments of the citizens of the Federal Republic to change political course, to withdraw from the unproductive, peace-endangering politics of the previous 20 years with regard to the German Democratic Republic and other socialist states . . .

Sovereign States

The government of the German Democratic Republic has, of course, taken note of the fact that you and other representatives of the Federal Republic are speaking of the existence of the GDR as two sovereign independent states. The logical consequence can only be that between the GDR and FRG equal relations on the basis of international law will be established, making possible the peaceful coexistence of both states with their differing societies . . .

In your letter of Jan. 22, 1970, you (Brandt) declared your willingness to conduct negotiations between the GDR and the FRG on the basis of equality and non-discrimination. When you yourself refer to the principles of international law, Mr. Chancellor, then it means that you . . . must recognize the sovereign equality of the GDR in a treaty of international law . . . Therefore, in the name of the council of ministers of the GDR I wish to ask you, in the name of the government of the FRG, are ready to take this step and negotiate a treaty for the establishment of equal relations between the GDR and the FRG . . .

"We are greatly worried and cannot be indifferent over the fact that representatives of the Federal Republic speak of relaxation of tension and a measured living together but at the same time develop and perfect dangerous military plans aimed at the GDR and other socialist countries . . . The division of the nation was cemented by the rearmament of the Federal Republic, through the Paris agreements of 1954 and through the entry of the Federal Republic into NATO in 1955. Through the signature to the Paris Treaty and the rejection of our suggestions, the Adenauer-led government itself is responsible for turning East Germany into foreign territory . . .

"Also unacceptable is the thesis spread in the Federal Republic that there is a Four-Power responsibility for the GDR and her capital Berlin. As far as the GDR is concerned . . . she is responsible to neither four nor three powers . . .

"When the talk comes to 'particular-inner-German relations' and 'human alleviation' then we must think of very bad experiences. During the years of open borders before Aug. 13, 1961, we had to pay highly for the evil mixing of the Bonn government into our affairs. The citizens of the GDR were 'relieved' of more than 100 billion marks . . . We take it that the Bonn government will understand our viewpoint that the repayment of debts to the GDR and agreement on all reparations are essential . . .

"The securing of our border in 1961 was an act of humanity. It served the vital interests of our people and the preservation of peace in Europe . . .

"You, Mr. Chancellor, have said a modus vivendi between our two states must come . . .

The 'Basic Questions'

"The government of the German Democratic Republic holds it is necessary that in the further negotiations we . . . address ourselves to the following basic questions:

"1.—Creation of normal, equal relations between the GDR and the FRG on the basis of international law and free of any discrimination. Renunciation of the claim of the government of the FRG to be the lone representative (of the German people).

"2.—Non-interference in the foreign relations of the other state. Final, clear rejection of the Hallstein Doctrine.

"3.—In accordance with Article 2, Paragraph 4 of the United Nations Charter, renunciation of the use of force between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany under full, equal recognition of legal subjectivity, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders.

"4.—Application for membership by the GDR and FRG in the Organization of the United Nations.

"5.—Renunciation of the demand for and possession of nuclear weapons in any form. Renunciation of the production, use and storage of B (biological) and C (chemical) weapons and reduction of defense spending by 50 percent.

"6.—Discussion of questions that are connected with the necessary burial of all vestiges of the Second World War.

"7.—Settlement of all debts the GDR owes the FRG and regulation of the reparations responsibility of the FRG.

"Finally, Herr Federal Chancellor, I want once more to stress the determination of the GDR government to come to constructive solutions. I am of the opinion that considering the meaning and complexity of the matter it is necessary that even in eventual later discussions the heads of government themselves meet. In this case I declare myself prepared to come together in a future conversation in a place in the FRG near the border.

"I am convinced: If the government of the Federal Republic looks forward, shows courage and determination, then the prerequisites exist for a regulation of the relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany in the interest of peace and European security.

"Thank you for your attention."

Chancellor Brandt:

(Continued from Page 1)

agreements with the Three Powers, it is not least because of Berlin.

"I must ask you to take this statement of fact very seriously. We do not want to alter the status of Berlin as long as the German question has not been resolved.

"In any case I want to leave no doubt about this: For my government, efforts for normalization and relaxation of tension in central Europe are inseparably connected with relaxation and normalization in and around Berlin.

The chancellor spelled out the six basic principles of his government's position in the Berlin talks:

"1.—Both states have the duty to preserve the unity of the German nation. They are not foreign to one another.

"2.—Additionally, the generally acknowledged principles of international law must apply, particularly the exclusion of all forms of discrimination, respect of territorial integrity, the commitment to peaceful solution of all disputes, and respect of mutual borders.

"3.—This embodies the commitment not to wish to change by force the social structure in the territory of contractual partners.

"4.—The two governments should strive for neighborly cooperation, particularly for settlement on specialist-technical cooperation, in which joint facilitation can be laid down in government agreements.

"5.—The existing rights and responsibilities of the Four Powers in respect to Germany as a whole and to Berlin must be respected.

"6.—The efforts of the Four Powers to reach agreements on improvement of the situation in and around Berlin must be supported.

Suggesting these principles as the basis for East-West German talks, Mr. Brandt went on:

"We should also strive for a balanced reduction of armed forces and armament in East and West. We Germans should set an example in efforts for disarmament and arms control, and we should find the strength to enter into constructive competition, while maintaining full loyalty to our alliances."

On his call for easing of human hardships caused by Germany's division, he said:

"I am thinking chiefly of the human hardship, which we should ameliorate as much as we possibly can. To give two examples: Where children are not united with their parents, we should find ways to let them come together. Where engaged couples wait for each other on either side of the border, we should allow them to marry."

He continued: "A genuine normalization in my view must contribute towards surmounting the inner-German border barricades and walls. They symbolize the lamentable peculiarity of our situation."

Rejecting East Germany's demands for full recognition, Mr. Brandt went on later:

"I am convinced that neither the term international recognition nor the term non-intervention in internal affairs is applicable to what is meant by creation of relations based on equality between the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR."

Concluding, he said:

"I would like to invite you, Mr. Chairman, to come in the near future to the Federal Republic of Germany to continue today's talks. After having said what we have to say today, we should appoint plenipotentiaries . . . to evaluate the proposals of both sides . . . before our second meeting, which I feel should take place at the beginning of May."



SINKING SHIP—The crew of the 63-ton Japanese trawler Kanon-Maru abandon their ship in a rubber raft and try to reach a Japanese maritime safety agency patrol boat off the coast of Sakhalin. The trawler sank shortly after the crew was rescued.

Book Tells of Faulty Equipment on Plane

U.S. Hid From Family Details Of Joe Kennedy Jr.'s Death

NEW YORK, March 19 (UPI).—The U.S. government kept secret from his family how the late President John F. Kennedy's older brother was killed in World War II, according to a book to be published tomorrow.

Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., oldest son of the late ambassador to Britain, died because of faulty gear aboard a plane loaded of explosives. He was flying to a useless target, author Jack Olsen said.

In "Aphrodite: Desperate Mission," published by G.P. Putnam's, Mr. Olsen said the Kennedy family was told wrongly the Navy flier was a hero. But he said the Kennedys were not told that the electrical system aboard his PB-4Y (Navy version of the Army Air Force B-24 Liberator) was faulty; that a Navy ground officer had tried to get the mission cancelled because he knew the system was faulty, and that the target, a German rocket site in France, had been abandoned by German missile men three months earlier.

Mr. Olsen wrote that "the exact details of the death of the 29-year-old star of our family, as his father once described him, were kept secret from the family."

"Navy Secretary James Forrestal wrote a touching letter to the elder Kennedy shortly after the tragedy, and the files in the case, themselves unrevealing and distorted in many places, were locked up tight."

"The Kennedy family comforted itself with a letter from a naval officer who had gone to college with Joe Jr. 'As you no doubt are aware,' the young lieutenant wrote to Joseph P. Kennedy Sr., 'the mission was an extremely important one of an experimental nature and exceedingly dangerous . . . You may not have heard that he was successful and that through Joe's courage and devotion to what he thought was right, a great many lives have been saved.'"

Project a Failure
The book, whose author served in the Army Air Force and in the Office of Strategic Services in the war, includes long statements from Navy and Air Force officers who served with him in the "Aphrodite" project. According to this evidence, the project was a failure. Kennedy's death served no purpose and saved no lives.

"Aphrodite" involved attempts to load four-engined bombers with up to 20,000 pounds of explosives, to have fliers such as Kennedy steer the plane out to the English Channel and then parachute, the plane being guided by radio to its special target.

None of the "Aphrodite" planes—Boeing B-17s and Consolidated B-24s—accomplished its task, the quoted survivors said. Most of the planes did not reach the target area. Those that did failed to hit properly.

The planes were to carry only one or two crewmen both to jump out at the English coast. A Fort Worth, Texas, airman, Wilford J. Willy, died aboard the "Zootsuit Black" with young Kennedy.

Mr. Olsen cites evidence that the plane's Navy-built mechanism, which was to have taken over control and prepared the explosives for detonation, was bad. The explosion

was triggered with Kennedy and Willy aboard.

According to Mr. Olsen, a Navy missile executive whose 1944 warnings had been ignored, tried to avoid a meeting later with President Kennedy. He did not want to discuss the death of the President's older brother, he is quoted as having said, because "I don't want to have to tell him the truth."

High winds and heavy seas ripped away an elaborate floating fence set up around the platform in an attempt to corral the oil so that skimmer boats could suck it up.

Oil Slick Spreading Uncontrolled in La.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19 (AP).—Wells on a platform 30 miles off the Louisiana coast fed an ever-growing oil slick today, defying efforts to choke them off.

In Washington, the Senate Interior Committee began an investigation into what had gone wrong and why at the Chevron oil company's Platform C in the Gulf of Mexico.

High winds and heavy seas ripped away an elaborate floating fence set up around the platform in an attempt to corral the oil so that skimmer boats could suck it up.

The fire officers rejected their own separate union's advice in voting to continue working.

An angry striking shop steward warned: "This will escalate."

The 20 officers have been working 12-hour shifts for over two weeks while their 90 men are striking for higher pay. The airport has been operating at 8 a.m.

The officers' union, the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, had advised them to return to normal supervisory duties and normal hours.

The closure of the airport at 8 p.m., the practice since the dispute over a pay claim began earlier this month, came after day-long fruitless negotiations involving top union officials and Mrs. Barbara Castle, Minister of Employment and Productivity.

Angry firemen at an airport meeting today bitterly attacked a decision by their superior officers to ignore a request to return to normal supervisory duties.

Called Strikebreakers
Firemen said the officers had made themselves official strikebreakers by manning emergency services to avert a total shutdown of the airport, normally one of the world's busiest.

The fire officers rejected their own separate union's advice in voting to continue working.

An angry striking shop steward warned: "This will escalate."

The 20 officers have been working 12-hour shifts for over two weeks while their 90 men are striking for higher pay. The airport has been operating at 8 a.m.

The officers' union, the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, had advised them to return to normal supervisory duties and normal hours.

The closure of the airport at 8 p.m., the practice since the dispute over a pay claim began earlier this month, came after day-long fruitless negotiations involving top union officials and Mrs. Barbara Castle, Minister of Employment and Productivity.

Angry firemen at an airport meeting today bitterly attacked a decision by their superior officers to ignore a request to return to normal supervisory duties.

Called Strikebreakers
Firemen said the officers had made themselves official strikebreakers by manning emergency services to avert a total shutdown of the airport, normally one of the world's busiest.

The fire officers rejected their own separate union's advice in voting to continue working.

An angry striking shop steward warned: "This will escalate."

The 20 officers have been working 12-hour shifts for over two weeks while their 90 men are striking for higher pay. The airport has been operating at 8 a.m.

The officers' union, the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, had advised them to return to normal supervisory duties and normal hours.

The closure of the airport at 8 p.m., the practice since the dispute over a pay claim began earlier this month, came after day-long fruitless negotiations involving top union officials and Mrs. Barbara Castle, Minister of Employment and Productivity.

Angry firemen at an airport meeting today bitterly attacked a decision by their superior officers to ignore a request to return to normal supervisory duties.

Called Strikebreakers
Firemen said the officers had made themselves official strikebreakers by manning emergency services to avert a total shutdown of the airport, normally one of the world's busiest.

The fire officers rejected their own separate union's advice in voting to continue working.

An angry striking shop steward warned: "This will escalate."

The 20 officers have been working 12-hour shifts for over two weeks while their 90 men are striking for higher pay. The airport has been operating at 8 a.m.

The officers' union, the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, had advised them to return to normal supervisory duties and normal hours.

The closure of the airport at 8 p.m., the practice since the dispute over a pay claim began earlier this month, came after day-long fruitless negotiations involving top union officials and Mrs. Barbara Castle, Minister of Employment and Productivity.

Angry firemen at an airport meeting today bitterly attacked a decision by their superior officers to ignore a request to return to normal supervisory duties.

Called Strikebreakers
Firemen said the officers had made themselves official strikebreakers by manning emergency services to avert a total shutdown of the airport, normally one of the world's busiest.

The fire officers rejected their own separate union's advice in voting to continue working.

An angry striking shop steward warned: "This will escalate."

The 20 officers have been working 12-hour shifts for over two weeks while their 90 men are striking for higher pay. The airport has been operating at 8 a.m.

The officers' union, the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, had advised them to return to normal supervisory duties and normal hours.

Heathrow Strike Grows Bitter As Fire Officers Vote to Work

LONDON, March 19 (Reuters).—Heathrow Airport shut down again tonight, as it has for the past 16 days, amid signs that a strike by firemen was increasing in bitterness.

The closure of the airport at 8 p.m., the practice since the dispute over a pay claim began earlier this month, came after day-long fruitless negotiations involving top union officials and Mrs. Barbara Castle, Minister of Employment and Productivity.

Angry firemen at an airport meeting today bitterly attacked a decision by their superior officers to ignore a request to return to normal supervisory duties.

Called Strikebreakers
Firemen said the officers had made themselves official strikebreakers by manning emergency services to avert a total shutdown of the airport, normally one of the world's busiest.

The fire officers rejected their own separate union's advice in voting to continue working.

An angry striking shop steward warned: "This will escalate."

The 20 officers have been working 12-hour shifts for over two weeks while their 90 men are striking for higher pay. The airport has been operating at 8 a.m.

The officers' union, the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, had advised them to return to normal supervisory duties and normal hours.

The closure of the airport at 8 p.m., the practice since the dispute over a pay claim began earlier this month, came after day-long fruitless negotiations involving top union officials and Mrs. Barbara Castle, Minister of Employment and Productivity.

Angry firemen at an airport meeting today bitterly attacked a decision by their superior officers to ignore a request to return to normal supervisory duties.

Called Strikebreakers
Firemen said the officers had made themselves official strikebreakers by manning emergency services to avert a total shutdown of the airport, normally one of the world's busiest.

The fire officers rejected their own separate union's advice in voting to continue working.

An angry striking shop steward warned: "This will escalate."

The 20 officers have been working 12-hour shifts for over two weeks while their 90 men are striking for higher pay. The airport has been operating at 8 a.m.

The officers' union, the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, had advised them to return to normal supervisory duties and normal hours.

The closure of the airport at 8 p.m., the practice since the dispute over a pay claim began earlier this month, came after day-long fruitless negotiations involving top union officials and Mrs. Barbara Castle, Minister of Employment and Productivity.

Angry firemen at an airport meeting today bitterly attacked a decision by their superior officers to ignore a request to return to normal supervisory duties.

Called Strikebreakers
Firemen said the officers had made themselves official strikebreakers by manning emergency services to avert a total shutdown of the airport, normally one of the world's busiest.

The fire officers rejected their own separate union's advice in voting to continue working.

An angry striking shop steward warned: "This will escalate."

The 20 officers have been working 12-hour shifts for over two weeks while their 90 men are striking for higher pay. The airport has been operating at 8 a.m.

The officers' union, the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, had advised them to return to normal supervisory duties and normal hours.

The closure of the airport at 8 p.m., the practice since the dispute over a pay claim began earlier this month, came after day-long fruitless negotiations involving top union officials and Mrs. Barbara Castle, Minister of Employment and Productivity.

Angry firemen at an airport meeting today bitterly attacked a decision by their superior officers to ignore a request to return to normal supervisory duties.

Called Strikebreakers
Firemen said the officers had made themselves official strikebreakers by manning emergency services to avert a total shutdown of the airport, normally one of the world's busiest.

The fire officers rejected their own separate union's advice in voting to continue working.

An angry striking shop steward warned: "This will escalate."

The 20 officers have been working 12-hour shifts for over two weeks while their 90 men are striking for higher pay. The airport has been operating at 8 a.m.

The officers' union, the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, had advised them to return to normal supervisory duties and normal hours.

The closure of the airport at 8 p.m., the practice since the dispute over a pay claim began earlier this month, came after day-long fruitless negotiations involving top union officials and Mrs. Barbara Castle, Minister of Employment and Productivity.

Angry firemen at an airport meeting today bitterly attacked a decision by their superior officers to ignore a request to return to normal supervisory duties.

Called Strikebreakers
Firemen said the officers had made themselves official strikebreakers by manning emergency services to avert a total shutdown of the airport, normally one of the world's busiest.

The fire officers rejected their own separate union's advice in voting to continue working.

An angry striking shop steward warned: "This will escalate."

The 20 officers have been working 12-hour shifts for over two weeks while their 90 men are striking for higher pay. The airport has been operating at 8 a.m.

The officers' union, the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, had advised them to return to normal supervisory duties and normal hours.

The closure of the airport at 8 p.m., the practice since the dispute over a pay claim began earlier this month, came after day-long fruitless negotiations involving top union officials and Mrs. Barbara Castle, Minister of Employment and Productivity.

Angry firemen at an airport meeting today bitterly attacked a decision by their superior officers to ignore a request to return to normal supervisory duties.

Called Strikebreakers
Firemen said the officers had made themselves official strikebreakers by manning emergency services to avert a total shutdown of the airport, normally one of the world's busiest.

The fire officers rejected their own separate union's advice in voting to continue working.

An angry striking shop steward warned: "This will escalate."

The 20 officers have been working 12-hour shifts for over two weeks while their 90 men are striking for higher pay. The airport has been operating at 8 a.m.

The officers' union, the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, had advised them to return to normal supervisory duties and normal hours.

The closure of the airport at 8 p.m., the practice since the dispute over a pay claim began earlier this month, came after day-long fruitless negotiations involving top union officials and Mrs. Barbara Castle, Minister of Employment and Productivity.

Angry firemen at an airport meeting today bitterly attacked a decision by their superior officers to ignore a request to return to normal supervisory duties.

Presidential Rule Set for West Bengal

Delhi Decree Suspends State's Legislature

NEW DELHI, March 19 (Reuters).—India's strife-torn industrial state of West Bengal was put under direct presidential rule from Delhi today after the collapse of its Communist-dominated coalition government.

Bitter feuding between the state's coalition partners, industrial violence involving bloody street battles, and interparty clashes with homemade bombs, guns and knives, brought about the government's collapse.

It followed the resignation Monday of Ajoy Mukherjee, chief minister of the year-old Marxist-dominated United Front. Mr. Mukherjee, leader of the Bangla Congress party, accused the Marxists of "a reign of terror."

The next day, 32 persons died and hundreds were injured in a Marxist-led 24-hour general strike to protest Mr. Mukherjee's action, which broke up the 14-party coalition.

President V.V. Giri issued the proclamation of direct rule today after an emergency meeting of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's cabinet. The order also suspended West Bengal's legislature.

The cabinet earlier accepted a report by the state's governor, S.S. Dhanan, who said the West Bengal's constitutional machinery had broken down and there was no possibility of forming a new government.

Presidential rule will be in effect for six months. The administration will be conducted by the governor through the central Home Ministry in the name of the president.

The Delhi government can again reimpose presidential rule when the six months expire if it feels the situation is still unstable.

U.S., Spain Break Talks on Bases; Resume in April

WASHINGTON, March 19 (Reuters).—Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo will return to Washington in mid-April to resume discussions, he held here this week on the future of U.S. air and naval bases in Spain, the State Department announced today.

The department also said that Secretary of State William P. Rogers will visit Madrid in late May.

Mr. Lopez Bravo left Washington last night for Madrid after two days of talks with Mr. Rogers and other U.S. officials on the U.S.-Spanish defense agreement, due to expire Sept. 28.

The State Department said: "There was general agreement that the two countries should take into account their cooperation in such areas as education, agriculture, environment and science, as well as defense."

If a new pact is not reached by Sept. 28, the United States will have a year to close three air bases and a submarine-tender station it has controlled under its 15-year-old agreement with Spain.

Goldberg in Race For N.Y. Governor

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP).—Arthur J. Goldberg announced today he was "ready to make the race" for governor of New York if the State Democratic Committee chose him.

Mr. Goldberg, former associate justice of the Supreme Court and former U.S. representative to the United Nations, issued a statement saying he was ready to enter the race in view of his having been urged to do so by increasing numbers of Democrats and non-Democrats.

America now comes in a family size economy pack.

Eastern Airlines happily announce their 50% discount Visit U.S.A. plan. The ideal family size economy pack. With the de-luxe Eastern service that goes with all Eastern flights.

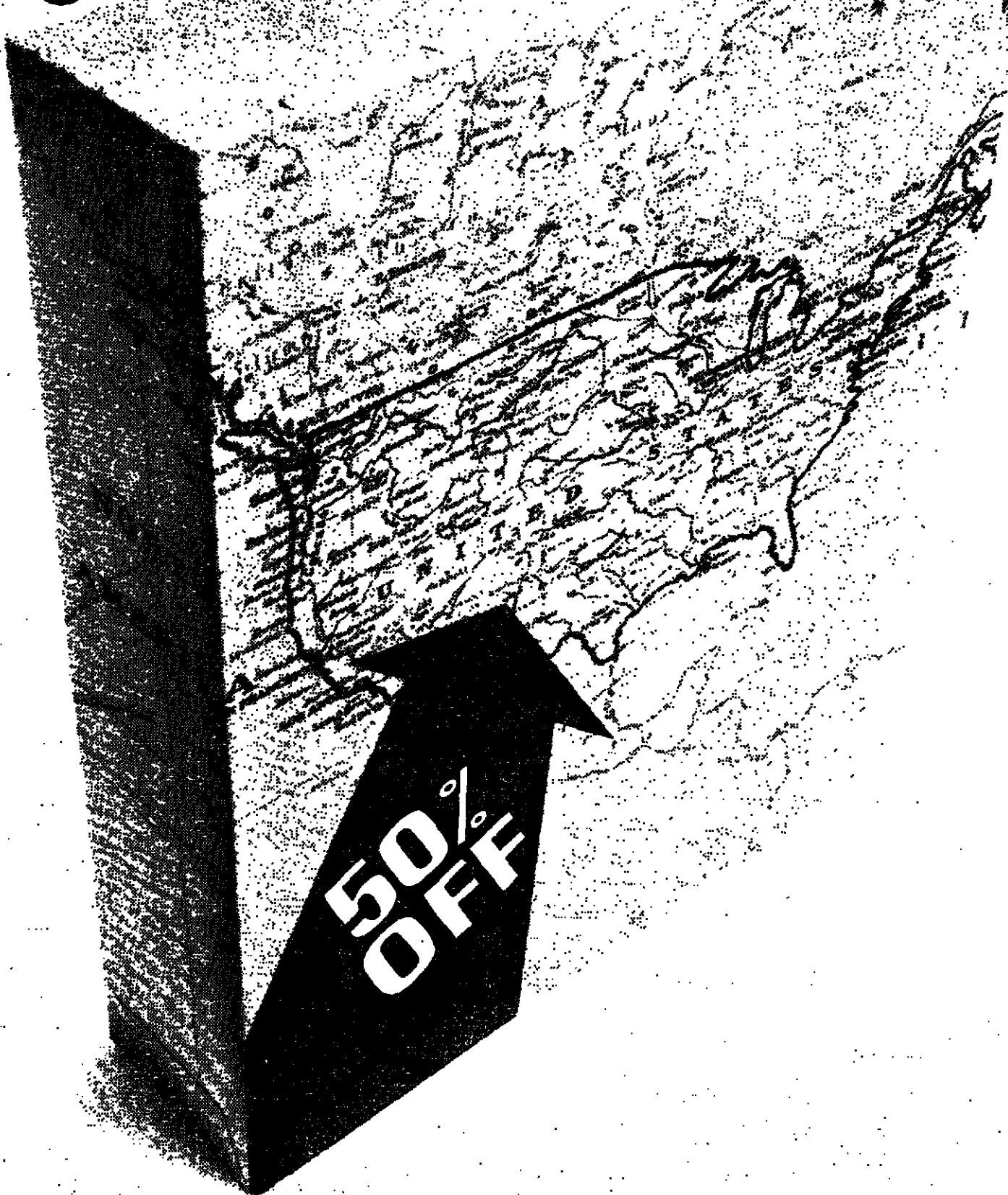
Just so long as you plan three stopovers between your port of entry and your port of departure, you can fly almost anywhere within the States at half-price. Minimum stay? 13 days.

For instance. A trip from New York to Miami and Los Angeles via Atlanta, and back to New York. At the regular fare you'd pay 373 dollars. On Eastern's plan, the whole trip will cost a mere 174 dollars. So you save 199 dollars. About £83.

Eastern, as the second biggest airline in the western world, can afford to do it. And you can't afford not to. After all, why fork out more than you have to? When you and your family can buy America wholesale?

See your travel agent.

EASTERN AIRLINES



London: 80 Haymarket, S.W.1. Tel: 01-930 5351/2. Telex: 26291

Turmoil in Southeast Asia

The highly personalized politics of Cambodia make it difficult to envision a Cambodia without Prince Norodom Sihanouk at its head—difficult to regard his ouster as not being, in some way, due to his own will. But that same concentration on the prince may have obscured trends within Cambodia that run contrary to his will—trends that are against economic muddle, for example, as well as against the use of Cambodian soil as sanctuary by the Viet Cong and base of supplies by the North Vietnamese.

But whether or not Prince Sihanouk will regain power; whether or not he foresees this crisis; his frank statements in Paris certainly suggest this; whether it was nationalistic or economic or a combination of both that produced the present situation, the fact remains that the quite legal coup in Phnom Penh has greatly heightened the turmoil in Southeast Asia.

A Cambodia that is still neutralist but without its prince opens a great many possibilities. If the country should be permitted to become truly neutral—that is, as free from the North Vietnamese and the Americans—the strategic situation in South Vietnam would be vastly altered for the better, from the standpoint of Saigon and Washington. North Vietnamese gains in Laos would be virtually canceled out, and the fact of an Indochinese state successfully asserting itself against Hanoi would be bound to have important psychological effects throughout the area.

Unfortunately, the Cambodian Army alone

cannot eject the North Vietnamese by force, and the latter are not likely to give up the advantage they have seized without a struggle. Nor will either the Soviet Union or Communist China be pleased by the substitution of a rightist government for that of their avowed friend, Prince Sihanouk. And the Americans are thus confronted with the dilemma of a possible complete loss of Cambodia to the Communists—or an extension of the war they are trying to liquidate.

The position has, in fact, a painful resemblance to that in the Balkans in the spring of 1941, when an anti-Hitler revolution in Yugoslavia was only a prelude to the complete domination of the Balkans by the Germans. The question now is not so much whether the Communist states can agree on a course which would be plain and open aggression against a country which, quite sincerely, only wants to be let alone.

Within this broad dilemma—for every country concerned—lie any number of more limited possibilities, from the return of Prince Sihanouk and a restoration of the status quo ante to a singlehanded attempt by the North Vietnamese to produce such a result. The reaction of the Communist delegates in Paris—that this was an American trick—was predictable but implausible. Sooner or later, Hanoi must face up to the fact that its ghostly legions in Cambodia and Laos are real; that the world knows they are real, and that the sympathy it has won as the defender of Southeast Asian nationalism is a fraud. Then, perhaps, diplomacy may be able to function.

Judgment on My Lai

The United States Army has faced up to the horror of My Lai with remarkable vigor and candor in the report of a panel of inquiry headed by Lt. Gen. William R. Peers. After a self-examination that is perhaps without precedent in a military organization, the Army board has conceded that, in the words of Gen. Peers, "a tragedy of major proportions occurred" in the Vietnamese hamlet of My Lai on March 16, 1968. On that date more than 100 civilians—men, women and children—allegedly were killed, tortured and raped by members of the Americal Division.

The Pentagon made plain its determination to avoid future My Lais by filing charges against 14 officers, including the superintendent of West Point, who commanded the Americal Division at the time, for suppressing information about the mass killings. The guilt of the men so charged, of course, re-

mains to be proved. But these accusations, together with charges already brought against ten men accused of direct involvement in the alleged atrocities, should help make clear to every GI—and to the world—that the United States does not condone and will not tolerate the behavior attributed to some American soldiers at My Lai.

Gen. Peers said he has also recommended a tightening of regulations dealing with war crimes and quick reporting of atrocities, as well as improvements in training. The grim lesson of My Lai will not have been mastered until every American soldier, and especially every officer, has understood the horror of what unquestionably took place there and has recognized his own responsibilities under rules of war that were sternly enforced by American judges at Nuremberg and Tokyo after World War II.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Shift in Cambodia

It remains most urgent to avoid Cambodian embroilment in the zone of the Vietnam war. The new rulers say they will continue with Cambodia's policy of neutrality, and obviously it would be foolish to do otherwise. But the shift of position demonstrated by the new leaders might make the Communist Vietnamese forces even more careless in their use of Cambodian territory and even more ready than they have been to support such Cambodian guerrilla forces as they can rally to their side.

If Vietnamese Communist designs remain as strongly directed against Cambodia as they have been against Laos, a new complication will now have been added to the settlement of this long war.

—From the Times (London).

Recognition 'Logic'

In Bonn, judging by the available evidence, they still have not drawn the logical conclusions about the necessity for establishing between the two German states genuinely equal relations on the basis of international law.

But realistic thinkers in political and social circles in West Germany are becoming more and more convinced that this [full recognition] is the only possible path.

—From Pravda (Moscow).

Kremlin Rumblings

The era of collegiate leadership appears to be ending in Moscow. The impression is becoming more and more definite that a change in the balance of force is taking place—if it has not already occurred—at the top of the Soviet regime. Rumors from abroad of an internal offensive directed against party secretary Brezhnev leave the most seasoned observers very skeptical.

On the contrary, a series of relatively reliable indications give reason to believe that a new situation has been created within the Politburo, the consequences of which

might become apparent in the near future. Some sources have been considering since the end of last week that a plenary meeting of the Central Committee might take place shortly.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Rhodesia Picked On?

It is neither logic nor justice, but considerations of opportunism, which have led to the closing of consulates in Salisbury, Rhodesia. The entire operation bears a penetrating odor of sanctimoniousness. The same liberal states that have withdrawn their consuls from Salisbury maintain regular relations with Communist regimes, in which white minorities oppress white majorities; with black regimes which tyrannize black, brown and white alike; they keep their consulates in Johannesburg, where the odium of white racist domination is counterbalanced by the massive scope of economic interests and historic perspective. The conclusion is inescapable: the Rhodesians, whose sins are no greater than those of many other ruling classes, are being treated in this fashion simply because they are small and still relatively new.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Phantom Politics

The Israeli initiative of reopening the Syrian front... will not be of a nature to convince President Nixon that he must comply with the request from Tel Aviv and ship additional Phantoms. On the diplomatic level, Mr. Nixon intends to do nothing that might jeopardize the four-power consultation and the likely revival of the Jarring mission—even more so since a diplomatic initiative from Moscow, is expected in the coming days. On the national level, he must humor the powerful American oil lobby whose support he needs very much, as he humored the Jewish lobby under other circumstances.

—From Combat (Paris).

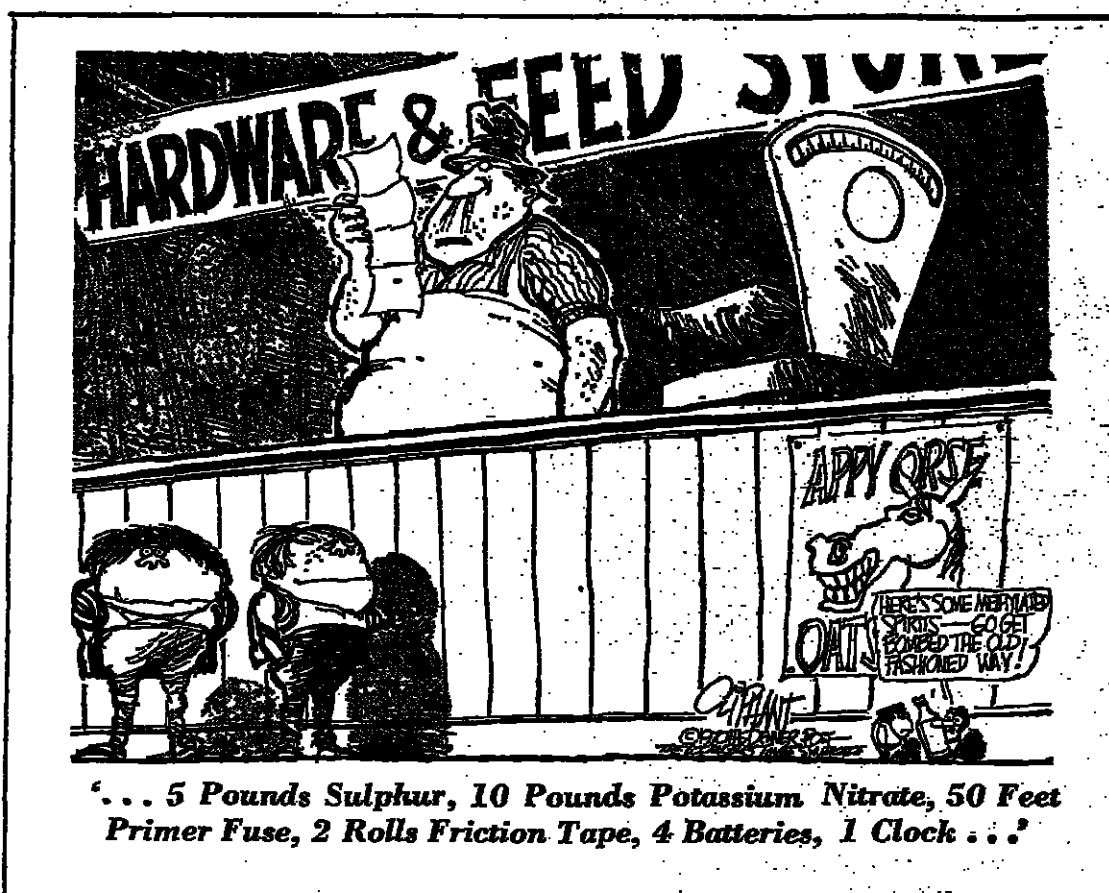
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

MARCH 25, 1895
PARIS.—Even the Opportunists, in spite of the tone of the official press, are, says the Gaulois, considerably alarmed by the rapid progress of Socialism in France. Some of those who combat Boulangerism the most violently are now looking for, and believe they have found, the general who, when the Socialists become really menacing, will enter the scene. This general, our contemporary adds, is neither the Minister of War nor the Governor of Paris.

Fifty Years Ago

MARCH 20, 1920
WASHINGTON.—In a statement prepared for the Washington Star, Herbert Hoover urges the ratification of the Peace Treaty with reservations. He declares that the world should not be kept waiting longer for the settlement and that the whole process of peace is necessarily one of compromise. As long as the final form of the Treaty gives freedom of action and room for constructive development of peace, then it should be accepted, he said.



From Erfurt to the Kremlin

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—Willy Brandt is unlikely to make any perceptible advance toward German reunification at the Erfurt meeting with his eastern opposite, Willi Stoph, yet he might unwittingly touch off another development of major historical portent: the overthrow of the Kremlin's Brezhnev-Kosygin leadership.

Ever since Stalin's death Russia's internal power struggle has been directly linked to Germany. Stalin's security boss, Beria, was executed by his associates as he was preparing a play for the vacant power seat. The full story is not yet known because it has been so obscured by Moscow.

Nevertheless, it is evident that Beria was about to make an audacious German gamble. Being a security man, he knew the only way to really get a grasp on the Federal Republic was by paying a big price and he was ready to pay it. This is one reason why he was seized and shot nine months after Stalin's death.

Likewise, although resentment against Khrushchev had been growing ever since he backed down on Cuba in 1962, he was only ousted two years later when party bosses used his West German policy to dump him. Khrushchev had sent his son-in-law, Alexei Adzhubei, to Bonn on a voyage of diplomatic discovery to prepare the kind of accommodation most feared by conservative Communists in both Moscow and East Berlin.

It is already evident from current contacts between agents of Brezhnev and Brandt that some kind of deal is again being contemplated in the Kremlin, if not

East Berlin, and the probability is that the future of the Soviet leadership is again directly linked to it.

What the Russians have always wanted is to reduce American influence in West Germany, to open up their own raw material resources and expand trade so as to make Bonn economically more dependent, gradually winning it over politically and encouraging a neutralist trend.

But in politics as in physics, actions provoke reactions. Every time post-Stalinist Russian leaders have tried to play the West German game they have suffered. On each occasion, explosive internal problems rumbled within the Soviet Union made the moment ripe for coup—the only form of change, except death, possible in the rigid Soviet system.

Latterday Stalinism

When Beria felt the country was still groaning under latterday Stalinism which had filled concentration camps and cemeteries with a vast clientele, Stalin's successors possessed neither his grim resolution nor his cold efficiency and the nation was simmering when Beria's German policy exploded.

Khrushchev likewise lost ground—especially over Cuba—long before his German experiment. His agricultural formulas had failed; his de-Stalinization program caused party confusion and he was widely regarded as a giddy, undisciplined figure. He lost support in the army, which resented his humiliation of Marshal Zhukov, and among old Stalinists and new nationalists, including Alexander Sholepkin, who played an important

role in organizing the anti-Khrushchev coup.

Now the situation of the Brezhnev-Kosygin team is also deteriorating just as another German negotiation gets under way. Czechoslovakia's occupation has proven to be a political cancer infecting all Eastern Europe and encouraging liberal protests even inside the U.S.S.R. Czechoslovakia is Brezhnev's Cuba.

There is a steady murmur of liberal and intellectual dissidence and resentment at Middle East policy. Moreover, the Soviet bloc suffers from a disastrous economic situation. Hungary, for example, is in a mess and its frightened leaders have called off attempts to liberate while they await developments inside the Kremlin. There have been dismal failures in Russian industry and agriculture. The 1969 grain output declined by 3.2 percent instead of rising by 6.1 percent as scheduled. Last December, in a secret speech, Brezhnev admitted to grave economic difficulties, claiming they could only be met by austerity and tougher discipline.

In the debate among the bosses, that old conspirator, Sholepkin, seemingly supported by Suslov and Mazurek, has taken the lead in criticizing Brezhnev and Kosygin. Sholepkin is a hard-line former secret police boss who initially lost power with Khrushchev when he assailed Adzhubei.

Yesterday's Erfurt meeting again indicated that East Germany is not truly prepared to deal with West Germany except on the basis of the hallowed Socialist formula—what's ours is ours, what's yours is negotiable. But stagnation at Erfurt doesn't insure against explosion in the Kremlin.

Letters

Mayor Lindsay. We have learned to expect boo-boos from Chicago, but for the representative of our principal city to let short-term electoral interest obliterate all respect for relationships that lie far deeper in our psyche than those with Israel—here is a real shocker for both Americans and Frenchmen, as President Nixon was quick to see. And in longer perspective how do all these impassioned antics serve the cause of Israel or dignity if in the eyes of the world?

JOHN A. BOVEY Jr.
The Hague.

Pot on a Passport

After reading James Goldsborough's article "Americans Caught in French Drug Crackdown" (DET. March 17), I can't find much room for sympathy with those Americans caught with unauthorized drugs in their possession.

The French authorities are very fair in handling this matter by treating the Americans caught the same as the natives in France and not punishing it further by deporting them or giving a stiffer penalty with deportation following.

There is not one American in France today that has not heard of, seen or read about the French attitude on drugs, and yet to ignore this attitude is only asking for dire trouble.

The authorities in some countries in Europe seem to take a much dimmer view of individuals who flagrantly violate the law than the American authorities have in the past and I can only say hurray for them.

Nice.

BOB DULIN.

Government's Role

Things must be getting pretty rough in the United States when James Reston finally realizes that law and order is "the first requirement of a civilized society" and, therefore, that "the first order of business is to stop the violence" (March 16).

Unfortunately, he cannot restrain his propensity for equivocation. For the second time within a month, he quotes that Fabian Socialist, dramatist and wit—none other than George Bernard Shaw—as an authority on political science: "Governments have to persecute and tolerate

simultaneously. They have to determine continuously what and when to persecute and what and when to tolerate."

These words, of course, are applicable only to a country like Soviet Russia, or some African tribal society, for it is not the function of a proper government to persecute anybody. Its basic function is to protect life and property by using physical force, only in violation, against those who initiate or threaten its use against others, whatever the excuse may be. Nor is it President Nixon's function, as Mr. Reston suggests, to "tolerate" violence. We must never forget that government is the institution that holds a monopoly on the legal use of physical force, a right granted by the people.

It is obvious that Mr. Reston's confusion stems from the gross delusion that all social grievances (including those of Negroes) must and can be removed by government action. But, even though much of the violence has been caused or encouraged by such ill-advised attempts, it is doubtful that Mr. Reston can alter his way of thinking. For, as Herbert Spencer wrote in 1881, "All superstitions die hard; and we fear that this belief in government omnipotence will form no exception."

RAYMOND V. MCNALLY,
Beaumont-sur-Mer, France.

Triumph and Tragedy

During breakfast this morning (March 17) I found a three-column photograph of a man (homo sapiens) who "poses proudly" with a fish he jabbed "with a spear."

Isn't that wonderful? Presumably anything that weighs 450 pounds should be brought to justice by a higher being.

In fact, the grouper is known as a conspicuously—perhaps absurdly—trusting animal as well as an entirely harmless one. Doubtless he took the evolutionary member of some equally adjusted species.

He was wrong.

(My sympathies are by no means limited to the animal world.)

PAUL WALDO SCHWARTZ,
Paris.

The Political Fact Of Nigeria's Army

By Arnold Beichman

LAGOS, Nigeria.—The most important political fact in Africa today is the existence of the huge-by-African-standards-Nigerian Army created by the exigencies of the recently concluded civil war.

Lowest estimate of the Nigerian Army is 120,000. But most observers believe it is actually more than 150,000 and could even be as high as 200,000. With the single possible exception of the occasionally emboldened Egyptian forces, Nigeria today has by far the highest number of men under arms on the continent. South Africa numbers about 15,000 soldiers with about three times that number of militia. Although the war ended in mid-January, not a single soldier, except for a few militia, had been demobilized two months later, not even the wounded. Nigerian Army Chief of Staff Brig. Hassan Usman Katsina recently stated that there would be no demobilization in the near future.

The fact of the matter is that the federal military government, headed by the Nigerian officer Gen. Yakubu Gowon, is seriously considering maintenance of the army at present strength for a minimum of four to five years.

However costly it would be to keep so large an army intact—it could run as high as \$250 million a year—the Nigerian officials feel that demobilization would be even costlier in political and social unrest. To set loose tens of thousands of young Nigerians, almost none trained in civilian pursuits, in a civilian economy which can barely cope with present demands, it is felt, would be to invite disaster. Army recruits get \$80 a month, which is about ten times the per-capita income of the rest of the population.

Nation of Farmers

Unemployment figures are difficult to come by here because of the civil war. In any case, whatever these figures might be they are not half so significant as the high underemployment figures, so characteristic of transitional societies. About 80 percent of Nigerians are small farmers with a bit of land and little education.

A special study prepared last November by the Nigerian Army reportedly calls for a counseling and education program for soldiers and non-coms who are eventually to be mustered out. This resettlement scheme includes vocational training in such fields as engineering, auto mechanics, commercial law and handicrafts.

The government's hope is that by the time it has trained these young soldiers, the civilian economy will be thriving and that jobs will be more plentiful than they are presently or will be in the next two years.

The most serious question facing this manpower training blueprint is whether sufficient managerial talent is immediately available in Nigeria capable of taking on so tremendous a social program. Quarantining and supplying troops are being well-handled by the Sandhurst-trained Nigerian officers, but retraining and resettlement call for the kind of experts which, understandably, Nigeria now lacks.

An African First

What makes this standing army an important political fact is that this is the first time in African history that so large a native army under its own African officers has ever existed. Even more important, it is the first time since 1898, when the Abyssinian Army bested the Italians, that an African army has won long, costly war against a well-equipped foe.

The usual African military complements are small and limited in function: patronage for would-be elites and essential equipment for bloodless coups d'état and occasional attempts at modernization. Rarely are there heated any where in Africa but on the rifle range. The last time there was anything resembling modern warfare in Africa was in the aftermath of Congolese independence and that episode involved white mercenaries as much as Africans.

The army's existence—and one of the main reasons about it was its rapid expansion from some 4,000 men and officers to its present more than twentyfold increase—has already sparked heady speculation among Nigerian edi-

torialists, one of whom wrote recently that it could be used "to help out troubled African countries."

It is doubtful that Nigeria is ready to engage in military adventures, but it is not inconceivable that the military strength would attract guerrilla movements now active in southern Africa, seeking training and alliances. This in turn could give Nigeria a real importance in African diplomacy and in the United Nations.

Observers who have seen the army's three divisions in action or know their officers socially and professionally speak highly of their quality and morale. One qualified source when asked what he thought of the army replied: "They won the war, didn't they?"

Soviet Equipment

The Nigerian military—and this includes an air force of about 3,500 men and a patrol-boat naval force of 1,500—is a particular target of interest for the Soviet Union. The U.S.S.R. supplies MIG-15 fighters and 1/2, Ilyushin-28s, the AKM 7.62 assault rifle, which gets high marks from ordnance experts, and the highly touted 122mm artillery pieces.

Yet like much Soviet military equipment, the performance was uneven, except for the 7.62. Of the three patrol boats given the Nigerian Navy, two are inoperable due to lack of parts. Only one set of jacks was supplied by the Russians for use in changing MIG jet engines. This meant that the hoist equipment had to be flown out to wherever the engine might be.

One can exaggerate the meaning of Nigerian military power, particularly since it lacks sophisticated battlefield equipment. Yet this power is part of a huge country—twice the size of France—whose offshore petroleum resources along the Rivers State coastline will soon approach a million barrels a day. The income from such an output could generate sufficient national income to support such a force.

Bridge Between Blocs

The French government, whose official, enthusiastic support of the Black African states has been prolonged the war by a year at least is beginning to feel acutely uncomfortable about the state of Franco-Nigerian relations. The De Gaulle government and the later Pompidou government ignored the advice of its own ambassador in Lagos, Marc Barbey, that the Ojukwu regime would lose. Instead, the French government headed the reconstruction of Jacques Foccart, secretary of state for African affairs, who seems to operate through the president rather than the Quai d'Orsay.

Gen. Gowon, head of the federal military government, is reportedly quite cool about French anxiety that a Nigerian ambassador has not been appointed to Paris despite the death eight months ago of Abdul Malik, then incumbent.

The French concern arises from two sources. First, the new Niger may be able to do what has not yet been done, namely, to bridge the Anglophone and Francophone countries which innumerable African leaders are beginning to regard as a neocolonial artifact. The French position in Francophone Africa would be seriously injured if its former colonies turned to ward Nigeria and away from France. The Nigerian government itself regards France as a major adversary to a reunification between the two blocs.

The second reason for French concern is that the Niger is potentially one of the biggest overseas markets for French manufactures and investment, but France lags far behind other industrial powers. According to the January-February issue of Nigeria Demain, foreign private investment in Nigeria in 1965 totaled \$1,055,880,000, more than half of which was British. The next smallest, the smallest of all was the French share, \$84 million, or about 8 percent.

With the civil war over and recovery programs in full swing Nigeria is in the market for large quantities of goods, particularly military and civilian retraining equipment. It would not appear that France, which has been so active in the civil war, will have much participation in what could well be one of the most lucrative trading areas in the future Africa.

But Under Severe Restrictions

Japanese Air Force Coming Alive

By Don Shannon

CHITOSE, Japan.—Japan's Northern Army here on the island of Hokkaido looks like a threadbare U.S. National Guard, but the Air Self-Defense Force's Second Wing projects the image of a serious organization.

While ground force commanders talk unconvincingly about a potential invasion from Soviet bases in Siberia, F-104 pilots are on a constant five-minute alert and almost routinely intercept Russian planes skimming along the edge of Japanese air space. In the past decade, half of nearly 1,000 incidents in which planes have scrambled on radar warning resulted in the identification of Soviet aircraft, usually the "Badger" reconnaissance plane which regularly flies Japan's Pacific coast and sometimes spotter planes for Soviet fishing boats. In all cases, the intruder retreated without incident.

Chitose pilots probably operate under the greatest restriction of any national air arm. Even if a foreign plane ignores a warning and continues toward Japanese territory, the interceptor pilot is not permitted to shoot unless he is attacked. And on a scramble, the F-104 is armed only with 20-mm. cannon leaving its rockets behind.

The conditions require trained flyers and Lt. Gen. Nobuo Fujisawa, wing commander, said each of his 54 regular pilots has at least 1,000 hours of jet time. Their average age is 31 and they come at bargain rates. Base pay for a captain is \$182.78 a month with extra flight pay of \$75.

To Get Phantoms
As an indication of Chitose's importance in Japan's air defense, 50 of the nation's 210 F-104s are assigned here. The Second Wing and its two squadrons are over strength at 1,600 men with an additional 700 men to run the base. The base is predicted to grow with the fourth defense buildup program beginning in fiscal 1972.

"We expect to get some of the first of the new F-4s," Gen. Fujisawa said. The air self-defense force has contracted to buy 140 F-4 Phantoms, the first Asian force to do so, although the United States is giving a squadron of the supersonic jets to South Korea. Deliveries are expected to start next year, beginning with U.S.-made models produced under license.

This was the same pattern followed with the Lockheed F-104 Starfighter, and the record here is a good one in contrast with the accidents that plagued a NATO-built version used by West Germany's Air Force. The Japanese accident rate stands at 3.5 per 100,000 flying hours, hardly more than one-third the 9.8 rate scored by the Germans. Gen. Fujisawa and others pointed out that the heavier load of navigation and attack equipment, however, because it is used for ground support missions as well as an interceptor.

"We also may have learned more about maintenance," the general added.

U.S. Left in 1958
U.S. Air Force units departed from Chitose in 1958 and the only foreign installations on Hokkaido now are a U.S. Air Force weather observation post at Wakkanai, the extreme northern tip of the island, and a U.S. Army intelligence unit at Camp Kuma, adjacent to Chitose.

Yasuhiko Nakasone, new director of the self-defense agency, has proposed that all remaining U.S. bases in Japan—still about 140—be transferred to Japanese management with provision for joint use if necessary. But Chitose, even with the limited U.S. facilities which have survived, such as a school for dependents from Camp Kuma and a Post Exchange garage, is not a happy example of joint use.

To the surprise of visiting foreign newsmen, air self-defense officers frankly listed the dual use of Chitose as an administrative problem, citing difficulties ranging from deciding who will clear

snow from base roads to fire protection responsibility. They said they would prefer a single administration.

This spirit of independence probably comes most naturally with the air service, first to return to something like first-class status in comparison with the lethargic ground force and a mini-maritime force. Eagerly backed by Japanese industry, the airmen are looking beyond the F-4 to the day when they will fly not merely made-in-Japan copies of U.S. planes.

An all-Japanese jet trainer is on the way, scheduled for delivery within the next three years and the maritime air wing is already testing the PS-1, the world's only new flying boat.

As Capt. Ichiro Kishimoto, chief of staff of the maritime force's second air wing at Hachinohe Base, explained earlier:

"It is almost impossible for a plane to detect a nuclear submarine unless it can land on the surface and use sonar."

With the United States for the present, at least, providing a shield against strategic attack, the Japanese see air power as their quickest route to self-reliant defense against non-nuclear air attack and against the threat of submarines to the nation's marine supply lines.

(By Los Angeles Times)

snow from base roads to fire protection responsibility. They said they would prefer a single administration.

This spirit of independence probably comes most naturally with the air service, first to return to something like first-class status in comparison with the lethargic ground force and a mini-maritime force. Eagerly backed by Japanese industry, the airmen are looking beyond the F-4 to the day when they will fly not merely made-in-Japan copies of U.S. planes.

An all-Japanese jet trainer is on the way, scheduled for delivery within the next three years and the maritime air wing is already testing the PS-1, the world's only new flying boat.

As Capt. Ichiro Kishimoto, chief of staff of the maritime force's second air wing at Hachinohe Base, explained earlier:

"It is almost impossible for a plane to detect a nuclear submarine unless it can land on the surface and use sonar."

With the United States for the present, at least, providing a shield against strategic attack, the Japanese see air power as their quickest route to self-reliant defense against non-nuclear air attack and against the threat of submarines to the nation's marine supply lines.

(By Los Angeles Times)

Swedes Break U.S. Drug Ring

STOCKHOLM, March 19 (AP).—A band of Americans including alleged Vietnam war defectors have smuggled LSD tablets worth \$200,000 into Sweden, police said today.

Two Americans have been arrested in Stockholm and the leader of the drug ring is being held in Copenhagen, the Stockholm Morning News Nya Tidningen reported.

Police are looking for the other members of the ring, said to number about ten men. An undisclosed quantity of drugs has been found.

Ask for one of the world's great whiskies



Ask for Canadian Club at your favorite bar or liquor store. This smooth Canadian whisky is known throughout the world.

Canadian Club
"The Best In The House"
in 87 lands



News Analysis

Vatican Power Is Felt in Italy

By Louis B. Fleming

ROME.—The Vatican, in a remarkable display of its power, succeeded in making the issue of divorce the central question in political negotiations for a new Italian government.

There is even a possibility that the political intervention by the Holy See may succeed in killing the divorce law that had seemed certain to be approved in the Senate in the weeks ahead, as it was in the Chamber of Deputies last Nov. 28.

The Vatican action is exacting a heavy price, however. Within the Roman Catholic Church itself, the political intervention has hardened divisions between progressives and conservatives. More importantly, the political repercussions in Italy could be grave. Two former prime ministers already have failed to place a new government. A third former prime minister gave up yesterday. His failure could mean national elections three years ahead of schedule.

An election campaign waged on a divorce question would revive a kind of holy war which Italy miraculously escaped in its post-war years. Already, the Vatican intervention has forced the principal political leaders to more pressing national economic and social problems.

THE Obstacle
There are, of course, many political issues at stake, but all of them have been settled sufficiently in the 40 days of the government crisis so that only divorce remains as the obstacle to agreement.

The goal of the negotiations has been to restore the center-left government which combined the Christian Democrats and three non-church parties, the Unitarian Socialists, the Socialists and the Republicans.

Each of the negotiators for a new government, Mariano Rumor, Aldo Moro and Amintore Fanfani, who admitted his failure yesterday, is a Christian Democrat. No one has been able so far to win enough concessions from his own party on the divorce question to reach agreement on a government with the three non-church parties.

This political rigidity has coincided with the Vatican campaign on the issue, renewed Feb. 11 by Pope Paul VI with a speech on the anniversary of the signing of the Lateran Pact and concordat, which are the basis of the entire controversy. These agreements in 1929 between Benito Mussolini and Pope Pius XI guaranteed the independence of the Vatican and, among other things, yielded to ecclesiastical courts and offices control over the dissolution of marriage.

The pope challenged the proposed divorce law as a violation of the concordat, but again said he was willing to enter into negotiations on revision of the concordat.

The Vatican sent a formal diplomatic note to the state of Italy insisting that there must be bilateral negotiations before any change is made regarding divorce. The thoughts of the Holy See were further clarified in an article in the Civita Cattolica, an authoritative semi-monthly published here by Jesuit fathers in close coordination with high Vatican officials.

There are two things to do, the article asserted:

(1) Suspend political action on divorce and initiate bilateral

negotiations with the Vatican on a new basis, or (2) amend the legislation already passed by the lower house so that divorce is granted solely in cases of civil marriage but denied those married by the church.

The article made clear that the pope favored the first course but would accept the second.

Direct Intervention
It came as a stunning blow. It was a direct political proposal, a specific intervention in domestic

Italian affairs which contradicted the Vatican's insistence that its sole interest was in protecting its legal rights under the 1929 concordat.

At this point, three distinguished Jesuit scholars at the prestigious Gregorian University here decided to challenge what was going on. The Roman Catholic Church, in its stand against divorce in Italy, was violating the principles of religious freedom which the church had adopted at the Vatican Council, they said.

They made clear that they were not in favor of divorce themselves. But they defended the right of all persons to this civil right and challenged any imposition of canonical or church law through state law.

Their statement was greeted with a flood of grateful letters, but Jesuit headquarters were rocked as though hit by a bomb.

The father general, Pedro Arrupe, was still in bed when a copy of the article, outlined in red, was handed to him, according to one report. The rector of the university, Father Hervé Carrier, was awakened at the Frascati retreat house where he was spending the weekend and called back to Rome.

All day, Jesuit leaders struggled with the problem. Father Carrier asked the professors to say nothing more. Father Arrupe saw each of them privately, but the conversations were reported afterwards not to have been disciplinary or severe. Finally, just after 11 o'clock Sunday night, March 8, a communiqué was issued.

Deep Division
It reflected the deep division in the curia of the Jesuits. The statement defended the legitimacy of the Vatican's legal demand for bilateral negotiations on the concordat revisions, but without saying who was right in the argument. And the statement conspicuously avoided saying anything that would dispute the arguments on religious freedom put forward by the professors.

At the Vatican itself there was a terrible debate. What to do? Observers Romano, the official Vatican newspaper, decided to do nothing. Radio Vatican carried an attack on the stand of the professors which again appeared to many to go far beyond judicial questions and represent a new form of political intervention.

As Mr. Moro gave up and Mr. Fanfani began his consultations March 12, a new political move by the Roman Catholic Church was revealed.

Antonio Cardinal Poma, president of the Italian Episcopal Conference, sent a stern "pastoral" letter to the president of ACLI, a leftist laymen's organization. The letter was interpreted as a demand for loyalty to the Christian Democratic party and an end to flirtation with leftist non-church parties, including the Communists and the three Socialist parties.

(By Los Angeles Times)

Acting Dean Says No to Top Job on French Campus

PARIS, March 19 (Reuters).—The acting dean on the embattled Nanterre University campus here refused today to take over the post permanently after failing to receive a vote of confidence from the faculty's managing board.

History professor René Rémond took temporary charge of the arts and letters school Tuesday after Dean Paul Ricoeur resigned, accusing the government of being unable to deal with the troubled French university system by political means.

Mr. Rémond today put seven conditions for taking over as permanent dean and demanded approval by two thirds of the managing board made up of representatives of teachers and students.

One condition was that the campus should be treated like an ordinary public place—thus opening the way to police intervention against student disorders. Mr. Rémond received the votes of 24 of the 38 council members—two short of the majority he demanded.

The announcement came a week after government sources said Athens did not intend to shut its consulate, because it felt it could not ignore the large Greek community in Rhodesia.

Athens to Close Down Consulate in Rhodesia
ATHENS, March 19 (UPI).—The government announced today that the Greek consulate in Salisbury will close Saturday in conformity with a United Nations Security Council call for cutting of all diplomatic ties with the breakaway state.

The announcement came a week after government sources said Athens did not intend to shut its consulate, because it felt it could not ignore the large Greek community in Rhodesia.

Athens to Close Down Consulate in Rhodesia
ATHENS, March 19 (UPI).—The government announced today that the Greek consulate in Salisbury will close Saturday in conformity with a United Nations Security Council call for cutting of all diplomatic ties with the breakaway state.

The announcement came a week after government sources said Athens did not intend to shut its consulate, because it felt it could not ignore the large Greek community in Rhodesia.

This label gets tied to only the best vacations.

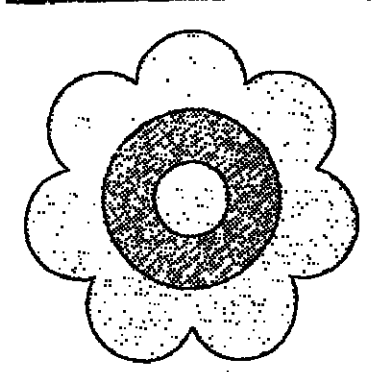
Once in a while KLM hears a sob story about vacations. About hotel bookings that didn't book. Car rentals that didn't rent. And sight-seeing tours that weren't seen. It seems a shame that after you enjoy your KLM flight so much, the vacation isn't as great. So KLM has got together with the specialist travel agents. To look at each and every resort.

From the best, tour itineraries have been compiled.

For example, KLM has put its name to a 24 day swing through the Caribbean by air and sea.

To a superb East African safari. And to an 18 day experience of the East (with a visit to Osaka and Expo '70 thrown in).

Just three of a whole range of tours at a whole range of prices to a whole range of places. And flexible.



But all backed by the reliability of KLM.

And always sure that the only surprises of your vacation will be pleasant ones. When we put our name on the label, we laid our reputation on the line. Of being the most reliable airline in the world.

Ask your KLM travel agent about it when you talk tours with him.



SAVE

TIME - MONEY - WORRY
with

PITT & SCOTT Ltd

Storage - Removals
Baggage Forwarded
Freight Agents

Specialists in the packing
and shipping of antiques

24 Rue de Mont-Thabor
Paris-16 - Tel. OFE 37-62

London - Liverpool Glasgow
and 51 Broadway, New York

A personal and worldwide
service since 1878

BALLET

'Paquita' and 'Pelléas' at La Scala

By Brendan Fitzgerald

MILAN, March 18.—The new program of ballets at La Scala is easily the most impressive of the 1969-70 season, a season that until now has produced nothing but the usual insipid struggle of staples.

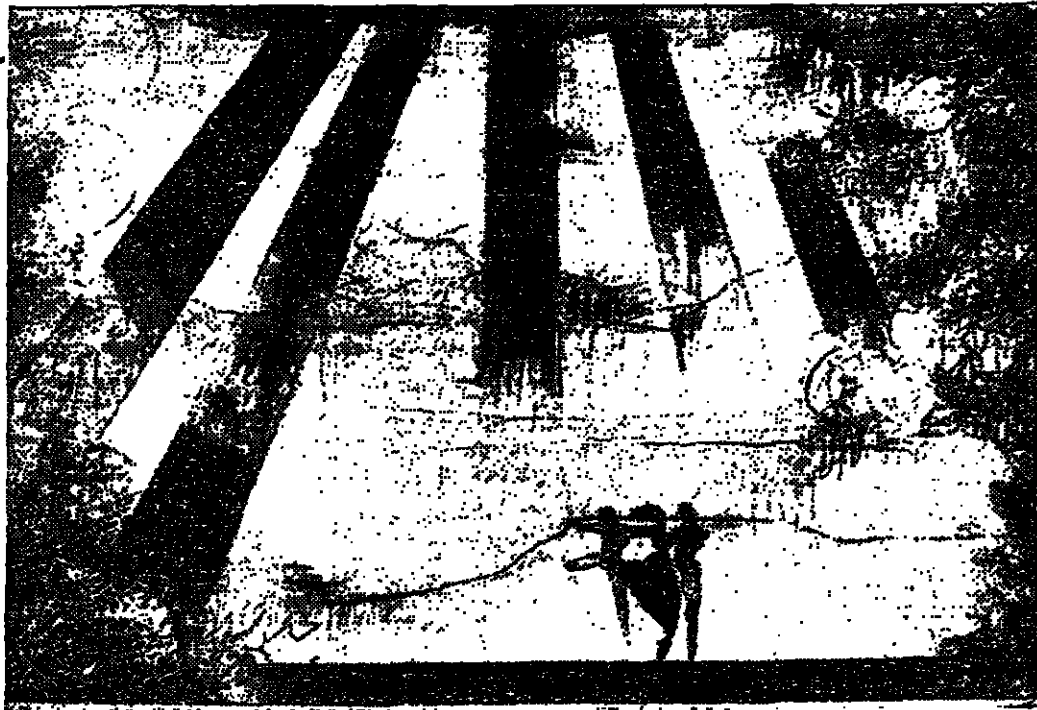
Two of the works in the program, "Mutazioni" and "Spiritus per Orchestra," both choreographed by Mario Pistoni, are not new to La Scala, but "Paquita," one of the legendary works of Marius Petipa for the Imperial Theatre of St. Petersburg, is making its first appearance here. And "Pelléas and Mélisande" is a completely new ballet created by director Beppe Menegatti in collaboration with choreographer Loris Gai.

"Paquita" came into being in 1846 as a role for Carlotta Grisi, the first Giselle. The following year Petipa made his debut in Russia in the same ballet. If sentimentality had anything to do with his revival of the work 34 years later in 1881, it did not prevent his dumping the original score and choreography. What had been Delibes/Maximilien, became Minkus/Petipa.

Nureyev's Staging

At La Scala, Minkus is still with us. But the choreography has been staged by Rudolf Nureyev, which might involve drastic changes, considering those Nureyev made in Petipa's "Sleeping Beauty" here. Things have not been clarified by the fact that the ballet was actually rehearsed by Monte Carlo's Marius Petipa, Nureyev being barred from La Scala for a year due to the episode at Trieste this fall when in the course of a performance of "Giselle" he slapped one of the Scala girls.

Carla Fracci is the Paquita in this divertissement. She comes very close to a triumph in spite of not being the ideal Petipa type. Arguably the finest romantic ballerina to appear outside of Russia since Alicia Markova, she does not completely achieve the absolute



Maria Antonietta Gambaro's set for "Pelléas and Mélisande" at La Scala.

classicism of the Petipa line. Her port de bras is, as always, magnificent, and the carriage of her back and head an illustration of aristocracy. She was not greatly helped by her partner, James Urbain, here from the Amiens ballet, who gave a very bland interpretation in a ballet that must be all nerve and panache. Urbain, who was suffering from an injured foot, omitted his variation. This produced an unfortunate effect on the ballet as a whole, for it came perilously close to making it seem a monotonous succession of female solos and groupings.

The decor by Enrico d'Assia fully captured the flavor of Spanish-Moorish schmalziness inherent in the 1880s, radiant of Russian princelings and Fabergé trifles waiting at the stage door.

"Pelléas and Mélisande" with its setting and costumes by Maria Antonietta Gambaro was ravishing to look at. She is a new figure on the Italian scene. Pelléas was Italy's finest male dancer, Amadeo Amadeo, the Mélisande Carla Fracci. Golaud was danced by James Urbain with a sprightly little boy named Maurizio Bellezza as his son, and the old King Arkel powerfully interpreted by Antonio Greco.

Based of course on Maeter-

linck's play, the music was that composed by Sibelius in 1902, and Beppe Menegatti has added the famous "Valse Triste."

Visually gripping and moving, with a particularly touching interpretation by Fracci, the ballet has a strong feeling of mime to it. The purely choreographic passages are the least inventive and seem particularly so in the "Valse Triste." Probably the feeling of mime drama hovering over it derives from the splitting of responsibility and creative labors between director Menegatti and choreographer Gai.

For all that, the fact remains that in Italy today the ballets being produced by Menegatti-Fracci represent a much needed raising of general standards in an art form elsewhere respected, but here underestimated and abused.

Handsome in every other respect as is this "Pelléas and Mélisande," its weakness is mainly in the movement, at precisely the points where movement must sweep all before it. A serious flaw, for, after all, in ballet the dance is the thing.

For all that, the fact remains that in Italy today the ballets being produced by Menegatti-Fracci represent a much needed raising of general standards in an art form elsewhere respected, but here underestimated and abused.

Movies in New York: 'Boys in the Band' Too Faithful

NEW YORK, March 19.—Here is how The New York Times critics viewed new movies this week:

"The Boys in the Band," Mart Crowley's film based on his own Off-Broadway play, is too faithful to the original to please Vincent Canby. The film "does nothing more than exploit its... sincerely conceived stereotypes." Roger Greenspun praised the cast, which includes Leonard Frey, Frederick Combs and Cliff Gorman. The film is directed by William Friedkin.

"Slogun," in French with English subtitles, starring Jane

Birkin and Serge Gainsbourg, got a tepid reception from Howard Rosenberg of "The Times." A French drama that fails to vivify or camouflage a familiar, conventional story of a 40-year-old man seeking rejuvenation through the eyes of an 18-year-old mistress. But writer-director Pierre Grimblat "is definitely a man to watch."

"Love Is a Funny Thing" ("Un Homme qui Me Plait") by Claude Lelouch was cheered by Greenspun as "a testament of romance that just at this moment seems a bold thing to have done." The lovers, Jean-Paul Belmondo and Annie Girardot, playing a composer and a French actress, meet on a

PARIS MOVIES

Hitchcock's 'Topaz'—A Touch of the Master

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 19.—"Topaz" (at the Marignan-Pathé in English) is the first Hitchcock film since "Torn Curtain" three years ago. A motion picture edition of Leon Uris' best-selling novel, which has the 1962 Russian-missiles-in-Cuba crisis as its background, it has been highly publicized and anxiously awaited. It does not, alas, fulfill expectations. But a Hitchcock thriller is a Hitchcock thriller and, despite grave and frequent lapses, "Topaz" bears the strong signature of the screen's master of suspense and dark humor.

"Topaz," as you may remember, has to do with a pro-American French diplomat, stationed in Washington, who is persuaded to act as a secret agent for the United States in Cuba. After completing this mission, he is recalled to Paris, where he succeeds in exposing the treason of some of his colleagues.

A sensational and unlikely melodrama, it moves at an uneasy gait. Even the seasoned *metteur-en-scène* has been unable to camouflage the glaring artificiality, especially in the recounting of the romance of the spying Frenchman and the self-sacrificing Cuban beauty. Once this dull business is concluded, the film's pace quickens again. The Parisian chase and revelation sequences contain the familiar



Alfred Hitchcock

Hitchcock punch as do several passages at the start.

Consider the beginning with the Russian defector making his getaway in Copenhagen, or the Harlem hotel occupied by the Castro delegation, or the sinister luncheon party at which

the foreign-service officer tests the loyalty of his superiors. Who could have staged them with a like blending of wringing irony and a chilling sense of imminent danger? The nerve, clarity and flavor illustrate the famous Hitchcock touch at its best. He has drawn polished performances from his actors—Frederick Stafford as the obliging attaché, Philippe Noiret as the UN adviser, Michel Piccoli as the nervous double-dealer and Michel Serrault as the daring journalist. Karla Dor is monumental as the Cuban patriot, but the other ladies have little to do.

"Les Choses de la Vie," the work of the young director Claude Lelouch, is a stunning achievement on all scores. Reconstructing the major events in the life of a man as he sinks into death following an automobile accident, the film has a haunting poetic quality, striking pictorial artistry, and beautiful acting by Michel Piccoli

as the dying man visited sweet memories and by Ron Schneider, exquisitely portraying the woman who loves him. The film, which has been constantly re-released in its remarkable photographic perfection in its vivid realism, in contrast, there are visions of the protagonist's recollection of life's consoling gifts and fate's strange trickery.

It is not surprising that "Les Choses de la Vie" has become at once the most popular picture in Paris. It is at the Dragoon, the Biarritz, the Impérial, the Ursulines and the Caubonne. Don't miss it, for introduces in Sautet a film maker of extraordinary gifts.

Haskell Wexler, a cameraman of repute, has in "Medu Coeur" (which has just come to Paris), sought to combine fiction and fact. The French title—"Objectif: Vérité"—is descriptive of the endeavors.

In the summer of 1968, sensing that the Democratic convention would possibly spare some hoopla, Wexler took himself, a company of actors and a basic script to Chicago and started shooting.

The screenplay has a broad youthful, TV news photographic style, in mapping views, sensational events, often at the risk of his person. He is not presented as a hero, but objectively at first—with some sympathy—as a tough, arrogant news shark of rather limited intelligence and education, and determined drive, an egomaniac who possesses physical courage and a slumbering integrity.

When he is dismissed from his job for a touchy story of black tenement life, the new man emerges in a softer light, his callous nature somewhat humanized by a love affair with a young widow from Virginia hills who has come to Chicago with her little son. When the street riot breaks out around the convention hall, the photo-reporter goes back on duty. From there, on the film, uses the turbulent scene as background, turns into an absorbing newsreel, color, its never hardy man story overshadowed.

Gloria Swanson Auditions for 'Coco'

NEW YORK, March 19 (NYT)—Gloria Swanson may take over the title role in "Coco" after Katharine Hepburn vacates it on the termination of her contract June 12. The 72-year-old Mrs. Swanson, who last appeared on Broadway 30 years ago in "Twentieth Century," will audition in Hollywood this weekend for Frederick Brison, producer of the musical, dealing with Gertrude (Coco) Chanel, the 87-year-old dowager queen of Paris fashions.

Alan Jay Lerner, who wrote

the lyrics and the libretto for "Coco," flew to Hollywood yesterday to be on hand for the audition. Both Brison and Lerner also are having conversations with various stars not only to replace Hepburn but also to play a title role in London this fall and in a projected motion picture to open in Los Angeles next spring.

Though the musical received notices, its weekly receipts have averaged about \$140,000, a record for legitimate grosses.

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

BRITAIN - FRANCE - ITALY - SPAIN

American Institute for Foreign Study
ACADEMIC YEAR IN EUROPE
Interim and Junior Year Programs at following leading universities:
University of Wales in Bangor
University of Grenoble
Italian University for Foreigners in Perugia
University of Salamanca
University of Perugia
• Nine month courses open to high school graduates and college students.
• Credit by prior arrangement with U.S. college.
• All inclusive tuition, room, board, etc. \$3,750.00.
For 120-page course catalogue, write to:
Marc Lee, Director of Programs
American Institute for Foreign Study
9-10 Kendrick Place, London, S.W.7.

HOLLAND

American International School in The Hague
offers top-quality American education in Holland. Certified American faculty and curriculum - low student-teacher ratio - experienced administration. Grades kindergarten through 12.
Information: American International School
Doornstraat 178, The Hague, Netherlands. Tel: 070-34 21 02.
John GMEFFIN, Superintendent.

The International School of Amsterdam
Grade 1 through Grade 9 - American Curriculum
Veetstraat 77a, Amsterdam
Tel: 020-757128

The American International School of Rotterdam
Kindergarten through Grade 8 - American Curriculum
Hillegondstraat 21, Rotterdam. Tel: 010-252331.

The American School of The Hague
Grades Nursery through 8 - American Curriculum
Parkweg 9, The Hague, Netherlands. Tel: 070-540766
Wesley H. Buscenes, Director.

GERMANY

SCHILLER COLLEGE
GERMANY FRANCE
American Liberal Arts College in Europe
A.A., B.A., M.A. degree programs conducted. Excellent student-faculty ratio. U.S. transfer credit.
Freshman and sophomore campuses in Castle of Bönningheim, near Stuttgart. (Member of American Association of Colleges.)
Upperclassman campus in Heidelberg, Berlin, Paris.
Selection of summer sessions in Germany and France for graduate, college, and high-school students.
Write: Director of Admissions, Schiller College
7121 Klingensheim, Germany.

U.S.A.

APPROVED FOR NON-IMMIGRANT ALIEN STUDENTS
LEARN COMPUTERS
IN THE U.S.A.
IBM PROGRAMMING
SYSTEM/360 COURSE \$399
IBM KEY PUNCH
OPERATORS COURSE \$149
WE INVITE COMPARISON
COMMERCIAL PROGRAMMING UNLIMITED
853 BROADWAY (Cor. 14 St.) N.Y., N.Y. YU 2-4000

FRANCE

SPEAK FRENCH IN 8 WEEKS!
and do it on the French Riviera
SPEECH FLUENCY achieved by complete all-day immersion in all-French-speaking environment under the direction of specially trained teachers using the proven recognized Institut de Français audio-visual methods. Course includes intensive class work in morning, discussion-lunch and afternoon sessions, film debates, excursions in afternoon. Lodging included in tuition. Next 4 or 8-week course starts April 13, May 11 and all year. For beginners, intermediate or advanced.
Apply: INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS
Rue de la Malmaison, 06 - Villefranche-sur-Mer.

SPAIN

EXPLORERS CAMP
(Member American Camping Association)
Boys and girls 8 to 14.
Seventh season starting June 27-31st each three week period. All camp activities excursions in and French.
Information: POB 5.79, Madrid.
In Paris: Mr. Berger, 16 Rue Garnier, 92-Neilly.
In United Kingdom: Mrs. Rogers, 22 Brynston Square, London, W.1. Tel: 01-267-33-66.
In Copenhagen: Mrs. Skjærbaug, Sørensen Døssing 65B, 2100 Copenhagen. Tel: 01-570-570.

LUXEMBOURG

AMERICAN EDUCATION IN LUXEMBOURG
American High School American College
• Grades 9 through 12; • Liberal arts AA degree;
• College preparatory; • Staff qualifications
• Top-quality staff; • exceed U.S. norms;
• Individual attention; • Low student-staff ratio;
• Supervised boarding.
Write to: American Education in Luxembourg,
Administrative Office, 24 Dornier Sol, Luxembourg, Luxembourg.

SWITZERLAND

INTERNATIONAL TEEN CAMP
Chaillay s. Lausanne - Lake Geneva
SWITZERLAND
Co-ed 14-19
Exclusive, French-speaking Camp with all sports, educational and cultural facilities, excursions, mountain hikes, tennis, sailing, riding, skating, fishing and daily language courses. SUMMER SEMINAR optional travel weeks.
For information and references please write:
Dr. O. Zimmermann, 7 Dymmedstrasse, CH-1000 Baden, Switzerland.
Phone: (056) 221-60. - Cable: Summercamp, Baden, Switzerland.

To Parents and Counselors
Of the Good Student whose English is NOT
Special Summer School for the student who is not achieving at his true level of ability because of weak English. Intensive, total immersion class and laboratory programs for Americans and foreigners, conducted by U.S. linguistic experts under our auspices. Write to:
American College of Switzerland
English Language Summer Institute
1834 Leyn, Switzerland.

International Summer Camp MONTANA
Europe's top sports camp for boys and girls 8-17 years—riding, stables, swimming pool, tennis, ice skating, summer skiing, alpinism, excursions, language courses, etc.
For color brochure please write to:
Rudy and Erica Stender, Directors, 3682 Montana, Switzerland.

LA CHATELAINIE
ST. BLAISE-NEUCHÂTEL, French SWITZERLAND
High-class girls school (14-20). Accred. French & foreign languages curriculum. American High School (10-12th Grade). Painting, Sec. comm. and home econ. courses. Sports. Mountain Branch at Montsalva-Vernib, open all the year round. Academic Year: September-June. Summer Session: July-August. Winter Session: December-January. February-March.
Write for catalogue: LA CHATELAINIE, CH 2972 Saint-Blaise, Neuchâtel.

SWITZERLAND

AMERICAN EDUCATION IN SWISS TRANQUILITY
LEYSIN AMERICAN SCHOOL
4-Yr. University Prep. High School
U.S. College Testing, Adv. Placement.
— SEMESTER SYSTEM —
Personal and individualized instruction.
Small classes with individualized attention. High Academic Standards.
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SWITZERLAND
B.A. and A.A., A.Sc. Degrees
Member, Am. Assn. College Ass'n
— GRADUATE SYSTEM —
Two and Four Year Liberal Arts, Languages, Int'l Bus. Admin., Secretarial Arts and Music Programs.
AFFILIATED SCHOOLS ON SEPARATE CAMPUSES
Co-ed Boarding, Progressive American Adults, International Facilities, Curriculum-related Tours, Winter Sports, Excellent Teacher Staff in U.S. Universities.
W.R. Registrar (either school), 1854 R. Leyn, Switzerland.

TASIS
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL IN SWITZERLAND
M. CRIST FLEMING, DIRECTOR
Grades 7 through 12
Coeducational college preparatory program meets highest American academic standards. Grades 7 through 12. College testing given. Adv. Placement courses. College guidance. American faculty. European language. Small classes. Boarding. Excursions, diversified activities, skiing, sports. Located in Southern Switzerland, Italian Lakes region.
Announcing the addition of the 7th and 8th grades in American curriculum starting September, 1970.
Write: Director of Admissions
The American School in Switzerland
CH-4724 Montsalva-Leyn.
Tel: Lugano 2-49-94.

MONTE ROSA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
MONTREUX SWITZERLAND
Swiss-American School Foundation
CH-1842 TERRITTE-MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND
Monte Rosa is a co-educational boarding school with students from 9-19, especially catering for those students who wish to study in Europe to complete their High-School education prior to entering a British, American or Canadian University. This school is a center for these examinations and tests, though Commercial and Business Courses are also available. Classes are extremely small and the staff well qualified. Excellent sports program and excursions throughout the year.
For prospectus, apply Headmaster of the English-Speaking Section.

INSTITUT MONTANA ZUGERBERG
International boys' boarding school with rigorous U.S. college preparatory program for Americans. Grades 9-12. (Separate sections for French, German and Italian-speaking students.) Thorough practice of modern languages. Highly qualified American faculty. Affiliated Member National Association of Independent Schools. College Boards.
Ideally located at 3,000 feet above sea level, in central Switzerland, 40 minutes from Zurich and Lucerne. All sports, excellent ski facilities. Travel Workshop during spring vacation.
Write: Dean of the American School, Institut Montana, 6216 Zugerberg, Switzerland.

GREECE
FINE ARTS WORKSHOP
ON BEAUTIFUL SAMOS GREECE
Painting, Drawing, History of Art, Archaeological Excursions, Trip, August-September. Adult Students. For structure, information, PTHAGORAS INSTITUTE OF PAINTING, SAMOS, GREECE.

IRELAND
An exciting summer at the Irish International Camp
3 miles Dublin, Tennis, golf, riding, swimming, language courses, Trip, Co-ed Ages 9-18. Pool, gym, 12 tennis courts. Family atmosphere. Individual attention.
Brochure from:
Mr. and Mrs. Fitzsimons,
"ROCKMOUNT," Newtownpark Ave., Blackrock, Dublin.

EDUCATION DIRECTORY
APPEARS EVERY FRIDAY

AUTOMOBILE MARKET

CITROËN TAX FREE
U.S. and European models for immediate delivery. Short term car leasing. Repurchase plan. Large used-car fleet of trailers and all other models.
P.P.A. Export to all countries 3, rue Scheffer, Paris-16-553.

EURO TRAVEL CAR
FIAT TAX FREE CARS
U.S. and European specifications. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
PARIS: 11 Rue de la République, 75001 Paris. Tel: 01-47-11-11.
BRUSSELS: 97 & Ave. d'Anderlecht, 1050 Brussels. Tel: 308 512.
GERMANY: 341 Austraße 71, 8000 Bremen. Tel: 20777.
SPAIN: Paseo de la Bahana 74, Madrid 16. Tel: 457-1107.
ENGLAND: 280 Water Road, Weymouth. Tel: 01924-24111.
FOREIGN TRAVEL CAR
420 MADISON AVE. N.Y., N.Y. Tel: 212-753-0675
IMMEDIATE OVERSEAS DELIVERIES

ROLLS-ROYCE 1967
yellow and black perfect condition.
Please refer to:
J. R. ESCOFFIER
141 Rue de Lausanne
CH-1202 GENEVA Switzerland
Phone: No. 31.82.64.

FOR SALE
MERCEDES 250 IV
brand new 1970, automatic, conditioner, power windows, many other extras.
Tel: (022) 33.57.37 Ger.

NATIONAL CAR RENTAL
Tilden International
83-83 Ave. de la Grande, Paris-16.
Phone: 784-24-00 Telex: 2020

PANOCEAN SHIP A CAR
Ship your car throughout LONDON, Cumberland, Birmingham, W.I. T.S. PARIS: 21 Rue Lenoir.

AUTO EURE
Represented by F&B
ALL EUROPEAN CARS
LEASING - SHIPPING
14 Ave. Carcel, Paris. Tel.

Medium-Size Firms to Get Aid in France

New Government Unit To Finance Expansion

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 19. — France, acknowledging that its industrial growth is fragmented among too many small businesses, today followed the example of its European allies in setting up an agency to revitalize private industry.

The independent agency, the Industrial Development Institute, will have a 1 billion franc purse (\$160 million) to help convert medium-sized companies into larger, more efficient and more competitive units.

Maurice Schlegel, president of CREDIT LYONNAIS, the nation's second largest bank, has been appointed president of IDI. He will continue to hold his position in the nationalized bank.

Although the funds will be provided by the government—300 million francs (\$36 million) will be available during this year—IDI's temporary and limited investments are to be free from government interference. IDI's board—ten members of which eight are expected to be businessmen—will direct its activities.

The main thrust of IDI's activities is expected to be directed toward companies whose size inhibits effective competition, particularly on world markets.



Maurice Schlegel

become competitive—through mergers or internal expansion—IDI will be following examples already set in Western Europe.

The oldest of these, although more directly controlled by the government, is Italy's Industrial Reconstruction Institute, established under the Mussolini regime, which today manages much of the nation's industry. Another state holding company, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, set up after the war, concentrates on streamlining the oil, gas, chemical and nuclear industries.

The closest parallel for IDI, however, is Britain, where the three-year-old Industrial Reorganization Corporation promotes mergers to streamline operations, stimulate expansion and create companies with enough muscle to carry on business in world markets.

Similar government agencies are active in Sweden, Belgium and Spain.

The establishment of IDI has been under study since last September. It was opposed at the outset by many private firms and banks and it remains to be seen whether the agency will complement or compete with the rest of the business community.

To overcome the hostility, the government first promised that IDI would be independent, and backed this up with the plan to put a large number of businessmen on the board.

Bache Capital Rises

NEW YORK, March 19 (NYT).—John E. Leslie, chairman of Bache & Co., has reported that the brokerage concern's capital at the end of the Jan. 31 fiscal year had risen to \$96 million from \$94.9 million a year earlier and had not declined, as had been reported.

International Commodities Investment Fund

L.C.I.F. is the only Mutual Fund with a proven success record of investing directly into the commodities futures markets, a field of investment normally not available to the general public. Leverage up to 500% is available to approved clients.

15th March 1969 Sw. Fr. 100.00
Price 25th Nov. 1969 135.50
" 21st Dec. 1969 145.10
" 30th Jan. 1970 145.50
" 27th Feb. 1970 146.15

Send now for full details of L.C.I.F.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____

15th March 1969 Sw. Fr. 100.00
Price 25th Nov. 1969 135.50
" 21st Dec. 1969 145.10
" 30th Jan. 1970 145.50
" 27th Feb. 1970 146.15

Send now for full details of L.C.I.F.



SIGNING CEREMONY—Signing the Common Market-Yugoslavia trade agreement yesterday are, from left to right, Jean Rey, Common Market Executive Commission president; Pierre Harmel, Belgian Foreign Minister and Common Market Council president; and Toma Granfil, a member of the Yugoslavian federal executive council. The three-year accord, first between the EEC and an East bloc country, eases trade controls and speeds up some tariff cuts. Negotiations on the pact began in October, 1968.

EEC Trade Stakes Ride on Brandt Talks

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, March 19 (WP).—The unprecedented meeting today between West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and East German Premier Willi Stoph could have some commercial repercussions for the East Germans.

At the moment, as far as the Common Market is concerned, there is no difference in the treatment of East and West German goods. According to the market's Treaty of Rome, Germany is one economic unit.

Since the establishment of free trade throughout the Common Market area nearly two years ago, East Germany has thus benefited from theoretical advantages which are not shared by its Eastern neighbors.

If Bonn grants international recognition to the East German regime, the latter's goods should receive the same treatment as other non-market countries.

This could lead to the paradoxical situation that, as diplomatic relations and communications between the two parts of Germany are improved, customs posts would have to go up along the border.

Further complications could arise when the EEC's common commercial policy towards Eastern Europe becomes fully effective at the beginning of 1974.

Intra-German trade has increased steadily over the past ten years. East German trade to the Federal Republic, totalling \$380 million in 1968, accounts for nearly 10 percent of the Communist regime's total exports. West German exports to East Germany, \$359 million in 1968, amount to something over 1 percent of its total exports.

Despite the advantages, East German exports to the Common Market as a whole, \$195 million in 1968 and \$464.6 million in 1969, have not increased at a faster rate

than trade with its Eastern neighbors, nor any faster than other East bloc countries' trade with the EEC.

The West European governments have jealously maintained as free a hand as possible over their economic relations with Eastern Europe and West Germany is in a better position than most to use economic arguments for possible political gains. The present situation could provide a major bargaining point for Mr. Brandt.

The critical year in East-West European trade relations might well be 1973 when all Common Market-East European trade pacts are due for negotiation by the market's independent commission on behalf of all six EEC countries.

This would cover not only mutual trade concessions, but also export credit agreements which, as trade opens up, are increasingly likely to become an integral part of any arrangements.

Mutual Fund Sales Heavy at PXs

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

MUNICH (NYT).—Mutual funds are being sold through U.S. military post exchanges in Europe at a rate of more than \$1 million a month.

Introduced in 1961, the program had been exclusively for U.S. military personnel and their families. Since then, it has been expanded to include the spouses of U.S. military personnel.

His IOS, a target of attacks by the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, employs about 16,000 salesmen. Last year, they persuaded investors to put about \$900 million into IOS-managed mutual funds.

The post exchange contract has been transferred to a company based in New Jersey, Lexington Research and Management Corp., which used to have close ties with Mr. Cornfield.

The program is officially described as a service to military men to help them develop systematic investment programs. And since dollars flow back to the United States, the program is said to help the American balance-of-payments.

The post exchange (PX) system has an exclusive license to trade in Army military installations all over the world. It lists annual sales at about \$3.1 billion, an amount exceeded by only two U.S. chains, Sears, Roebuck and J. C. Penney.

Although the sale of mutual fund shares through PXs is not illegal, questions have been raised about its propriety. Two years after an agreement with the SEC to stop selling fund shares to Americans, Mr. Cornfield was still doing so through the PX franchise.

Most of the funds have what is known as a front-end load. That is, the investors agree to pay a certain amount every month over a specified term. Approximately half of the first year's investment is taken out as a sales charge.

With a monthly investment plan over a ten-year period, the sales commission works out the full term to about 8 percent for contracts of, for example, \$50 or \$100 a month, and less for larger monthly commitments.

The SEC has launched a vigorous attack against front-end loading in the United States. The PX system in Europe gets a fee of less than 0.2 percent of sales. In 1968, for instance, total sales of mutual funds amounted to \$23.4 million. The dealers received \$602,000 and the Army \$30,100.

Unlike other items sold through post exchanges, there is no money-back guarantee on mutual funds, nor are there the usual discounts that PX customers enjoy.

Although it is pointed out that a discount on sales charges on an individual contract cannot be given, no effort has been made to obtain what could be a perfectly legal discount on volume sales. This could be done by appointing a trust officer on a military base to act for a number of servicemen, whose joint purchases would then entitle them to a lower commission rate.

Control at Minimum

The Army exercises a minimum of control over the operation. The responsible authorities are at the European exchange system headquarters here, whose commander, Brig. Gen. William R. Bigler, reports directly to Gen. James H. Folck, commander of the U.S. Army in Europe. In this chain of command the Munich headquarters is not under any direct supervision of the authorities in Washington or at the central PX headquarters in Dallas.

The Munich headquarters keeps at arm's

length from the actual operation. Although it is responsible for a clearance program for salesmen assigned to PXs, it relinquishes control functions to individual post commanders and receives only the figures on fund sales.

Sales operations of this sort are not universal in the Army. The mutual fund service was suspended in South Vietnam, according to information in Saigon, after the military authorities found that the contractor, the same company that operated the service in Europe, was violating some terms of its agreement.

History of Contract

The story of the European contract goes back to early 1961 when Dudley Strasburg, a manager for IOS based in West Germany, approached Col. Richard D. White, head of the Air Force exchange system in Wiesbaden, and got him interested in the idea of letting the company's subsidiary, Investors Continental Services, sell through the exchanges.

Three years later, the Air Force and Army PX systems were merged. The contract was maintained, extended to Army exchanges and renewed several times.

Col. White, now retired and a civilian employee of the Air Force exchange service in Dallas, initially awarded contracts to three Wall Street brokerage houses to sell in PXs within the control of the European exchange system.

Case for Contractor

With the bull market in Wall Street, business boomed in 1961, but with the break in the market in May 1962, the brokerage houses—Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith; Bache & Co., and Oppenheimer & Co.—retired from the European military business. Investors Continental Services stayed on.

Mr. Strasburg, explaining the position of IOS, said that the brokerage houses were not interested in the small account. Questioned about the propriety of fund sales through the post exchanges, he spoke unambiguously about what he termed the task that his organization and now Lexington Research and Management have performed:

"I feel strongly that what we have done is a good thing, even a noble thing. 'We came here when the business was a jungle, when aggressive, high-pressure peddlers were selling anything without any concept of what financial planning was all about. 'We elevated the business with accredited representatives of the National Association of Securities Dealers trained to analyze a family's financial needs. In the process most of the unpleasantness has now disappeared.'"

A Goodwill Thing

Mr. Strasburg contended that his salesmen had also helped military families with their problems on insurance. "We don't sell it," he said. "It's a goodwill thing."

Piedmont International, Ltd., the successor to Investors Planning Services, now is able to sell shares of 152 mutual funds through its PX facilities, but most of its sales, according to Elmore Cotton, manager of the company's Frankfurt office, are among the so-called "house" funds—that is, those managed by Lexington Research. Mr. Cotton asserted that these funds, Lexington Research and Lexington Growth, offered the best value.

Their purchase means at the same time that the full commission stays within the organization.

In carrying on its sales operations through the PX system, Piedmont pays the Army a franchise fee that amounts to far less than those of other concessionaires. Under the Piedmont contract, the Army receives 5 percent of the gross commissions, with a guarantee of \$25,000 monthly. The normal fee ranges from 10 to 20 percent.

Royal Dutch Shell Group Earnings Up

British Petroleum Net Slips; Revenue Rises

LONDON, March 19 (AP).—The Royal Dutch Shell group of companies said today its net earnings in 1969 were the equivalent of \$452.5 million, up 9.4 percent from \$413.5 million the year before.

Group oil and natural gas sales increased 4.5 percent to \$8.22 billion, and chemical sales totalled \$1.26 billion, up 11.5 percent.

The Royal Dutch/Shell group is jointly held by the Royal Dutch Petroleum of Holland (60 percent) and the Shell Transport and Trading Company Ltd. of Britain (40 percent).

The group said its sales in the United States in 1969 had increased in volume but the net income had ended up \$21 million lower than in 1968 at \$391 million.

Shell Canada Ltd.'s net 1969 income totalled \$43.57 million, \$6.38 million lower than in 1968.

Group capital expenditures in 1969 were \$1.42 billion, up \$95 million from the previous year.

The group said 1969 had been an expansion year with crude oil production up 13 percent, refinery runs rising 5 percent and oil sales volume up by 8 percent.

British Petroleum

LONDON, March 19 (Reuters).—British Petroleum reported today that net income for 1969 slipped 0.6 percent to \$308.16 million from the \$310.08 million earned in 1968.

For the parent company, however, net income rose 3.5 percent to \$192.24 million from \$185.76 million the year before.

BP's group sales totals rose 7.8 percent to \$5.28 billion in 1969, from \$4.99 billion in 1968.

The company showed volume growth in sales of both crude oil, to 67.1 million tons from 65.3 million, and products, to 94.8 billion natural gas sales rose to 96.6 billion cubic feet from 1968's 87.73 billion.

Degeuss

FRANKFURT, March 19 (Reuters).—Deutsche Gold-und-Silber-Scheideanstalt (Degeuss) reported today that group net profit soared 38 percent in fiscal 1969.

Earnings totaled 59.7 million marks (16.04 million at post-revaluation rate of exchange) in the year ended Sept. 30, compared with 42.4 million marks in fiscal 1968.

Turnover rose 7 percent in the year to 2.53 billion marks (\$689.9 million) from the year-before's 2.37 billion marks.

Net profit for the parent company rose to 49.8 million marks (\$13.6 million) from 41.1 million marks, as turnover rose to 2.12 billion marks (\$579.7 million) from 2.04 billion marks.

AGFA-Gevaert

LEVERKUSEN, March 19 (Reuters).—AGFA-Gevaert AG reported today a near tripling of net profit for the twelve months to Dec. 31 on a 16 percent rise in net turnover.

Profits, adjusted for the effects of October's revaluation, amounted to the equivalent of \$10.38 million, compared with \$3.8 million in the preceding twelve months.

Group turnover jumped to \$44.9 million from \$38.78 million, and is expected to go up another 15 percent in 1970, according to company chairman Gustav Schaum.

Mr. Schaum refused to forecast profit developments for 1970, citing such variables as the cost of silver purchases in what is now a speculative market, the effects of the mark revaluation and French franc devaluation, plus climbing labor costs in Germany.

He thought it unlikely that the company would be able to raise prices in order to absorb extra labor costs in view of the overall downward trend for photographic materials and equipment prices.

Kredietbank Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG, March 19.—Kredietbank SA Luxembourg announced today a 20 percent hike in net profits for 1969, to the equivalent of \$1.01 million from the \$842,000 earned in 1968.

Assets at the bank were up about 15 percent at the end of the year, totalling \$340 million, as compared with end-1968 figures.

Corporate Pre-Tax Profits Fall For Third Consecutive Quarter

WASHINGTON, March 19 (Reuters).—U.S. corporate profits before taxes registered their third consecutive decline in the 1969 final quarter, dropping \$800 million to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$91.6 billion, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

The total was the smallest since the third quarter of 1968 when it was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$91.6 billion. In the third quarter of 1969, profits dropped \$2.9 billion from the second quarter's \$94.5 billion.

The drop in the fourth quarter's pre-tax profits centered on durable goods manufacturing, primarily because of the reduced earnings in the automobile and electrical machinery industries. The department said the General Electric strike figured predominantly in the electrical machinery decline.

Corporate profits tax liability dropped \$300 million to \$42.5 billion in the fourth quarter. This was the first decline of the year.

AT&T First-Quarter Net Up; Ogden Profit Plunged in '69

By Gene Smith

NEW YORK, March 19 (NYT).—American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and its subsidiaries reported new highs in first-quarter operating revenues and net income for the period ended Feb. 28.

H. I. Romnes, chairman and chief executive officer, said yesterday that "We see 1970 as another year of progress in service and earnings."

First-quarter operating revenues rose to \$4.06 billion from \$3.73 billion a year earlier. Net income, of \$555.02 million, or 95 cents a share, compared with \$549.75 million, or 97 cents a share, in the 1969 period.

After deduction of \$16 million in minority interests, net applicable to AT & T stock amounted to \$538.87 million. This compared with a deduction of \$15 million in the 1969 period.

AT & T issues quarterly reports for periods ending with the last

days of February, May, August and November. It also issues an annual report based on the calendar year.

Operating revenues for the 12 months ended Feb. 28 totalled \$15.87 billion against \$14.53 billion a year earlier. Net income rose to \$2.26 billion or \$4 a share, from the \$2.4 billion, or \$3.79 a share, reported in the 1969 period.

Mr. Romnes noted that during the quarter, the Bell System's operating companies gained 1.1 million new telephones and handled 10.5 percent more long-distance messages than a year ago.

As previously announced, the Bell System expects to spend more than \$85 billion on expansion this year, for the most ever spent by any U.S. company in a single year.

Ogden Corp.

NEW YORK, March 19 (Reuters).—Profits at Ogden Corp. plunged to \$9 million, or 63 cents a share, in 1969 from \$25.58 million \$2.14 a share, in 1968, the firm reported today.

Net profit figures for 1969 include an extraordinary loss of \$5.2 million, or 48 cents a share, resulting on the sale or disposition of certain operations and facilities, the loss of a farm crop from natural causes, disposal of cyclamate-bearing products and costs of litigation, the company said.

Revenue for 1969 rose 2 percent to \$1.08 billion from the year before's \$1.06 billion.

Curds-Wright

Year Revenue (millions) 1969 1968 200.07 200.07
Profits (millions) 12.25 11.75
Per Share 1.36 1.20

Eagle-Picher Industries

Quarter to Feb. 28 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 57.0 54.8
Profits (millions) 2.54 2.47
Per Share 0.54 0.53

Mattel Inc.

Year to Jan. 31 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 12.07 8.03
Profits (millions) 1.82 1.28
Per Share 0.42 0.28

Pueblo Supermarkets

Year to Jan. 31 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 427.26 534.0
Profits (millions) 6.91 5.83
Per Share 1.63 1.43

Walter Kidde (*)

Year Revenue (millions) 1969 1968
Profits (millions) 786.2 808.9
Per Share 33.6 26.38
Per Share Diluted 3.30 2.87

Fourth Quarter

Revenue (millions) 238.53 192.27
Profits (millions) 10.31 10.88
Per Share 1.10 0.98
* Profits for final quarter indicated, not released by company.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTORS GROUP

One of the Fastest Growing Financial Companies in the World

Incorporating
• REAL ESTATE FUND OF AMERICA

The major Real Estate growth Fund which invests primarily in new construction.

• FUND OF THE SEVEN SEAS

A new concept in Funds first in the world to concentrate its assets in ships and shipping.

Our Funds are No Load

But we pay a full Non Reducing Commission on all New and Switch Business

International Investors Group (Sales) Ltd.

Thorn House, Upper St. Martins Lane, LONDON W.C.2, England.

01-836 4455. Cable Address: USRISTATE LONDON W.C.2.

Telex: 267506.

OUR FUNDS ARE NO LOAD

But we pay a full Non Reducing Commission on all New and Switch Business

International Investors Group (Sales) Ltd.

Thorn House, Upper St. Martins Lane, LONDON W.C.2, England.

01-836 4455. Cable Address: USRISTATE LONDON W.C.2.

Telex: 267506.

Postal Strike Adds to Gloom On Big Board

Prices, Volume Sag; Closing Rumors Stir

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 19 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange added the postal strike to its pack of burdens today and the result was a preponderance of sagging prices on low volume.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, weakening in the final hour, slipped 2.97 to 764.98.

This put the blue-chip indicator just above the area between 745 and 760 where it had met buying support during February. At present, the Dow stands 20 points above its six-year low of 744.06 registered on Jan. 30.

Giulietti, its price shaved by 3 3/4 to 45 1/2, led the active list. Officials told the annual meeting they expect per-share earnings for the first quarter to run about even with the year-ago period.

Glamour Spotty

Some glamour issues were hit by selling as the NYSE, with declines outpacing advances by 777 to 533, failed to produce any outstanding group gains. Soft-drink issues did close higher amid forecasts of improved sales for 1970.

The creeping paralysis of the postal strike was a factor in holding volume on the Big Board to only 8.93 million shares in the fourth slowest session of this year. Yesterday, volume was 9.79 million.

"This strike can really gum up the works," declared one distraught broker.

The strike, the first affecting the nation's capital of finance in New York City, presented problems in the vital transfer of stock certificates, order confirmations and money payments.

There was conjecture in Wall Street throughout the dreary trading session that if the work stoppage in postal service extended through this weekend the stock exchange might close on Monday.

Price declines among glamour stocks included:

Memorex, off 5 3/4 to 126 1/2; Burroughs, down 2 1/4 to 137 1/2; National Cash Register, down 2 1/2 to 132 1/4; Natamox, off 3 5/8 to 17 1/4; and American Research & Development, off 3 7/8 to 82 1/2.

On the active roster, Xerox fell 2 to 80 1/4 and Kentucky Fried Chicken slid 3 to 33 in the tightest point declines.

John Y. Brown Jr., president and chief executive officer of Kentucky Fried Chicken, a stock with a big institutional following, said he could not explain today's setback. "Business is good," he stated. "I don't know of any bad news about our company."

The trio of gainers among the 15 active issues were: Dresser Industries up 1/4 to 37 3/4; Occidental Petroleum, up 3/8 to 22 1/4, and Swingline, up 2 1/8 to 30.

[illegible]

Plans for right-
Plans for installation

1. 1970.

E. NATIONALE D

million in. of Falm

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]


کذا فی الاصل

[illegible]

2-Sales in full.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are based on annual distributions based on the quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extraordinary dividends or payments not designated as regular dividends are also extra.
-Also extra or extra.
-Annual rate plus stock dividend.
1959 plus stock dividend.
-Declared or paid as far this year.
-Paid in stock during 1960 estimated.
-Paid last year.
-Declared or paid after stock dividend or sale.
-Declared or paid the year.
-New issue.
-Paid this year, dividend unlimited, deferred or no action taken.
-Declared or paid the year.
-Paid in stock during 1970.
-Paid in stock dividend.
-Paid in stock during 1970.
-Estimated cash value on dividend or stock dividend.
-Declared or paid the year.
-Dividend and sale.
In full, x-dis-X distribution, x-Extra, x-Without warrants.
-Warrants.
-New delivery.
-In bankruptcy or receivership or subject reorganization.
-Such companies, in-Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.
-In latest day's trading.
-Paid in stock dividend amounting to 2 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividends are shown for the new stock dividend.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on March 18, 1970				High Low Last Chg			
INDUSTRIALS				High Low Last Chg			
52¢ Abitibi	11 1/4	11 1/4					
110 Acklands	8 1/4	8 1/4					
500 Agria V OH	10 1/4	10 1/4					
2055 Alcona	10 1/4	10 1/4					
800 Argus of C	10 1/4	10 1/4					
14 1/2 B&S	10 1/4	10 1/4					
309 1/2 B& Nova S	20 1/4	20 1/4					
461 Bel Tel	42 1/4	42 1/4					
50 B& Forest	22 1/4	22 1/4					
725 Black Bros	5 1/4	5 1/4					
3255 Burns	22 1/4	22 1/4					
712 1/2 C&G Pow	22 1/4	22 1/4					
120 Can Malt	21 1/4	21 1/4					
1400 Can Pack	21 1/4	21 1/4					
325 Can Perm Mfg	10 1/4	10 1/4					
4795 Can Ry	21 1/4	21 1/4					
3353 Can Int Gas	10 1/4	10 1/4					
Can Wash	21 1/4	21 1/4					
22 1/2 Capital Div	2 1/4	2 1/4					
3645 Chemical	7 1/4	7 1/4					
500 Chem-Cel	7 1/4	7 1/4					
400 Can Bldg	1 3/4	1 3/4					
433 Consum Gas	15 1/4	15 1/4					
5 (Cred) Int	14 1/4	14 1/4					
800 Cynus A	5 1/4	5 1/4					
1500 Cynus B	4 1/4	4 1/4					
2220 D&S	1 1/4	1 1/4					
1219 DuPont Can	2 1/4	2 1/4					
25 Elanco	14 1/4	14 1/4					
1207 Falcon	17 1/4	17 1/4					
220 Farm Play	12 1/4	12 1/4					
2025 Fed Grain	6 1/4	6 1/4					
650 Erie St	12 1/4	12 1/4					
1460 Gen Dist	12 1/4	12 1/4					
75 GF L Pap	21 1/4	21 1/4					
2215 Greyhound	11 1/4	11 1/4					
10 Guar Trust	9 1/4	9 1/4					
4150 Gulf Can	17 1/4	17 1/4					
800 Hawk Ind	2 1/4	2 1/4					
335 HB OH G	4 1/4	4 1/4					
				Oils & Gas			
				1450 Can Def	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1 1/2
				400 Clark C	2 1/2	2 1/2	+2 1/2
				2200 Dynan	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1 1/2
				750 GF Pet	24 1/2	24 1/2	+2 1/2
				250 Nat Plann	2 1/2	2 1/2	+2 1/2
				1407 Man OG	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1 1/2
				6000 Perma	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1 1/2
				1800 Petro	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1 1/2
				5000 Placco G	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1 1/2
				2450 Ranger	9 1/4	9 1/4	+1 1/2
				10400 Seapower	3 1/4	3 1/4	+1 1/2
				4515 Tiled	3 1/4	3 1/4	+1 1/2
				4515 W Decal	3 1/4	3 1/4	+1 1/2
				Total sales 1,540,000 shares.			
				Montreal Stocks			
				5200 Algonia	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1 1/2
				137 Albetos	24 1/4	24 1/4	+1 1/2
				2504 Bank Mont	14 1/4	14 1/4	+1 1/2
				700 Brisco	4 1/4	4 1/4	+1 1/2
				325-Can Cement	34	30 1/2	+3 1/2
				2000 Can Pac	5 1/4	4 1/4	+1 1/2
				550 Cdn Indust	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1 1/2
				1322 Can Bath	22 1/4	22 1/4	+1 1/2
				5000 Can Pac	22 1/4	22 1/4	+1 1/2
				3122 Imp Tob	14 1/4	14 1/4	+1 1/2
				4500 Jam P	4 1/4	4 1/4	+1 1/2
				180 Larit Fin	4 1/4	4 1/4	+1 1/2
				350 Molson A	17 1/4	17 1/4	+1 1/2
				350 Molson B	17 1/4	17 1/4	+1 1/2
				800 Ppon Can	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1 1/2
				6550 Power Co	9 1/4	9 1/4	+1 1/2
				1000 Price Co	14 1/4	14 1/4	+1 1/2
				431 Royal Bank	22 1/4	22 1/4	+1 1/2
				7346 Royal Trst	27 1/4	27 1/4	+1 1/2
				388 Steinberg A	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1 1/2
				1880 Veirco Ind	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1 1/2
				1400 Zellers	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1 1/2
				Total sales 1,024,800 shares.			



I.S.F.

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING FUND S.A.

We invest in ships, only ships, for a safe and steady growth. Ships managed by first-class Hamburg experts.

Unimar Seetransportgesellschaft mbH.

Please write: I.S.F., Ferdinandstrasse 29, Hamburg 1.

Our net asset value is quoted daily in the International Herald Tribune.

Dfls. 55,000,000

**CHEVRON OVERSEAS
FINANCE COMPANY**
(established in Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.)

8 % Bearer Notes Due 1973
*(unconditionally guaranteed for payment of principal
and interest by Standard Oil Company of California)*

The placement of these Notes has been negotiated by


**Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Lehman Brothers
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope N.V.
Pierson, Holding & Pierson**

March 17, 1970.

International Stock Price Indices

Percentage of change January 31, 1969—January 30, 1970

UNITED STATES - 21.4
EUROSYNDICAT + 0.7
AUSTRALIA + 1.1
JAPAN + 27.2
UNITED KINGDOM - 21.1
GERMANY - 3.7
FRANCE + 24.1
NETHERLANDS - 5.3
ITALY + 19.8



60 100 140

MODEL, ROLAND & Co., INC.
NEW YORK BOSTON SAN FRANCISCO LONDON PARIS
*Members New York Stock Exchange
 and other principal securities exchanges*

	Yest.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam..	123.0	127.3	128.0	116.4
Brussels	91.27	91.34	92.72	91.27
Frankfurt ..	181.54	182.10	189.15	147.71
London 30..	394.5	393.9	423.4	389.7
London 300	151.28	151.40	162.77	146.00

Lithuania	761.38	131.94	153.57	148.86
Milan	Closed	71.23	72.57	69.34
Paris	109.60	99.8	107.3	99.4
Szdney	597.69	504.52	653.48	604.53
Tokyo (n)	185.35	182.95	185.38	172.48
Tokyo	2,490.41	3,684.52	2,490.47	3,285.59
Zurich	324.7	320.8	355.0	324.8

(n) New. (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

March 19, 1970

	Price Yen	Price Yen
1. 1000	1000	1000
2. 1000	1000	1000
3. 1000	1000	1000
4. 1000	1000	1000
5. 1000	1000	1000
6. 1000	1000	1000
7. 1000	1000	1000
8. 1000	1000	1000
9. 1000	1000	1000
10. 1000	1000	1000
11. 1000	1000	1000
12. 1000	1000	1000
13. 1000	1000	1000
14. 1000	1000	1000
15. 1000	1000	1000
16. 1000	1000	1000
17. 1000	1000	1000
18. 1000	1000	1000
19. 1000	1000	1000
20. 1000	1000	1000
21. 1000	1000	1000
22. 1000	1000	1000
23. 1000	1000	1000
24. 1000	1000	1000
25. 1000	1000	1000
26. 1000	1000	1000
27. 1000	1000	1000
28. 1000	1000	1000
29. 1000	1000	1000
30. 1000	1000	1000
31. 1000	1000	1000
32. 1000	1000	1000
33. 1000	1000	1000
34. 1000	1000	1000
35. 1000	1000	1000
36. 1000	1000	1000
37. 1000	1000	1000
38. 1000	1000	1000
39. 1000	1000	1000
40. 1000	1000	1000
41. 1000	1000	1000
42. 1000	1000	1000
43. 1000	1000	1000
44. 1000	1000	1000
45. 1000	1000	1000
46. 1000	1000	1000
47. 1000	1000	1000
48. 1000	1000	1000
49. 1000	1000	1000
50. 1000	1000	1000
51. 1000	1000	1000
52. 1000	1000	1000
53. 1000	1000	1000
54. 1000	1000	1000
55. 1000	1000	1000
56. 1000	1000	1000
57. 1000	1000	1000
58. 1000	1000	1000
59. 1000	1000	1000
60. 1000	1000	1000
61. 1000	1000	1000
62. 1000	1000	1000
63. 1000	1000	1000
64. 1000	1000	1000
65. 1000	1000	1000
66. 1000	1000	1000
67. 1000	1000	1000
68. 1000	1000	1000
69. 1000	1000	1000
70. 1000	1000	1000
71. 1000	1000	1000
72. 1000	1000	1000
73. 1000	1000	1000
74. 1000	1000	1000
75. 1000	1000	1000
76. 1000	1000	1000
77. 1000	1000	1000
78. 1000	1000	1000
79. 1000	1000	1000
80. 1000	1000	1000
81. 1000	1000	1000
82. 1000	1000	1000
83. 1000	1000	1000
84. 1000	1000	1000
85. 1000	1000	1000
86. 1000	1000	1000
87. 1000	1000	1000
88. 1000	1000	1000
89. 1000	1000	1000
90. 1000	1000	1000
91. 1000	1000	1000
92. 1000	1000	1000
93. 1000	1000	1000
94. 1000	1000	1000
95. 1000	1000	1000
96. 1000	1000	1000
97. 1000	1000	1000
98. 1000	1000	1000
99. 1000	1000	1000

Asahi Glas.	189	Mitsui & Inc.	717
Canon Cam.	475	Mitsui EL Wks	953
Dai Nip. Print.	343	Mitsub. Hvy Ind.	63

Fuji Bank	310	Mitsui & Co. 125
Fuji Photo	599	Mitsukoshi ... 200
Bank of Japan	421	Nippon Yusen 77

Hitachi	158	Shiseido	1,081
Honda	161	Sony Corp.	3,300

C. Noh	155	Sumitomo Bk.	235
Jap. Air Lines	1,690	Taiho Marine	123
Kao Soap	317	Takeda Chem.	425

Kansai E	670	Tsijin	23
Kirin Brewery..	193	Tokyo Marine	382

Kobalt Co.	283	1000 Rayon... ..	100
Gubota I. Wks	230	Toyota Motor.	226

1. Y. Sterilized

1

Instrument Systems Corporation

The above loan has been provided for

The above loan has been provided by

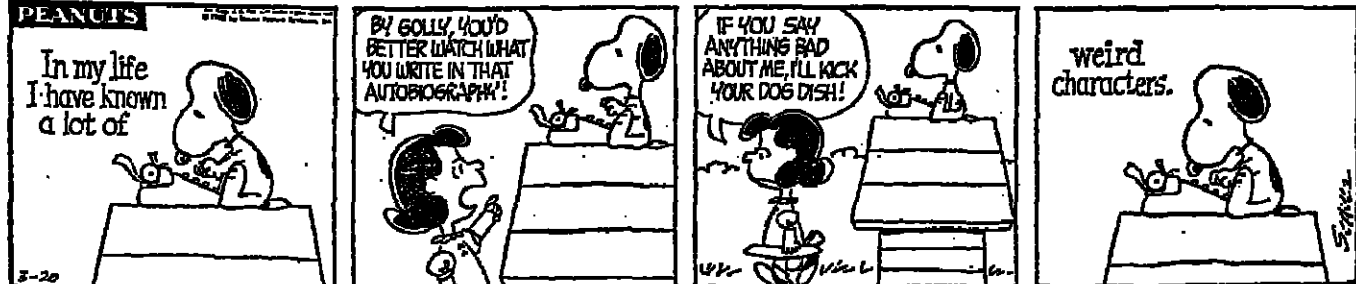
The Royal Bank of Canada Trust

Corporation Limited

and arranged by
Manufacturers Hanover Limited

Manufacturers Hanover Limited

PEANUTS



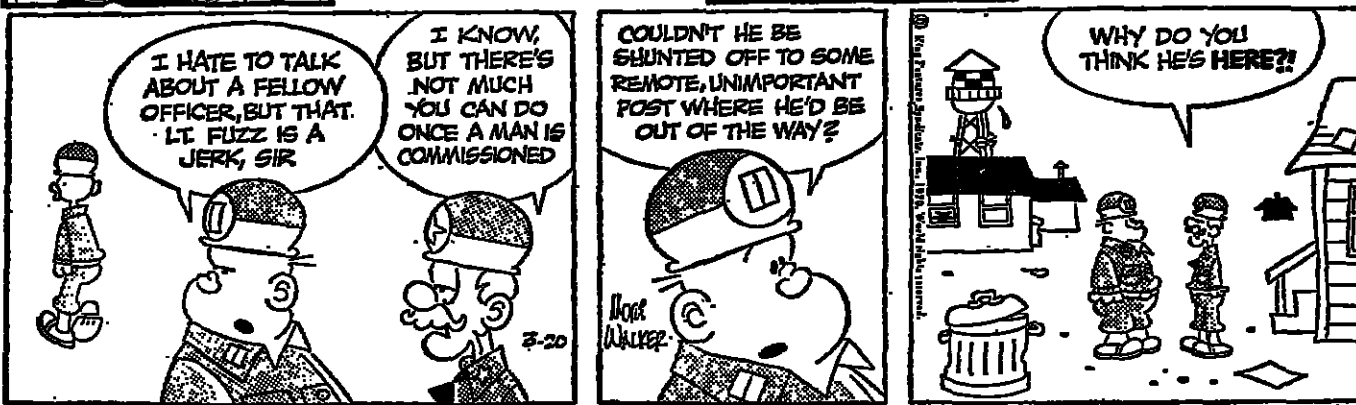
R.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



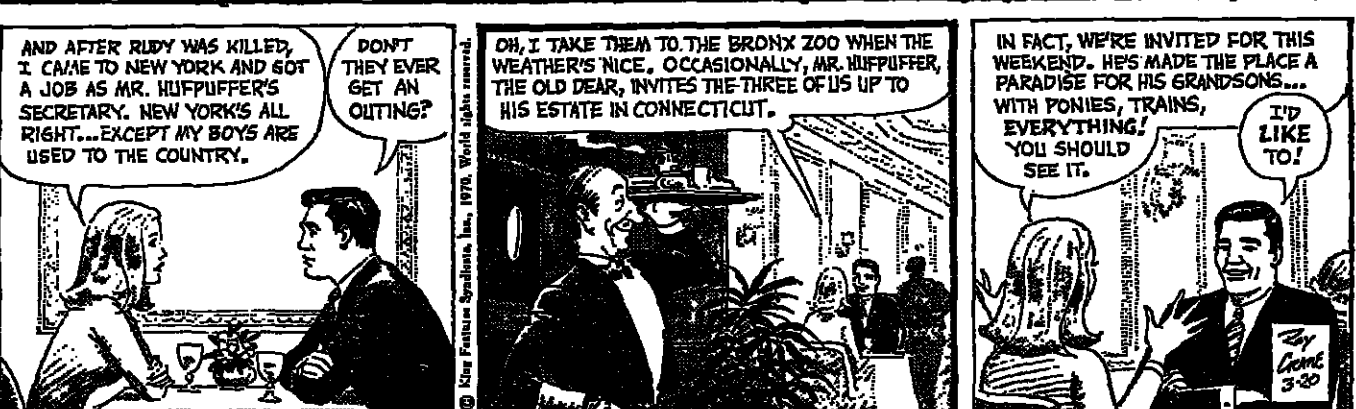
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



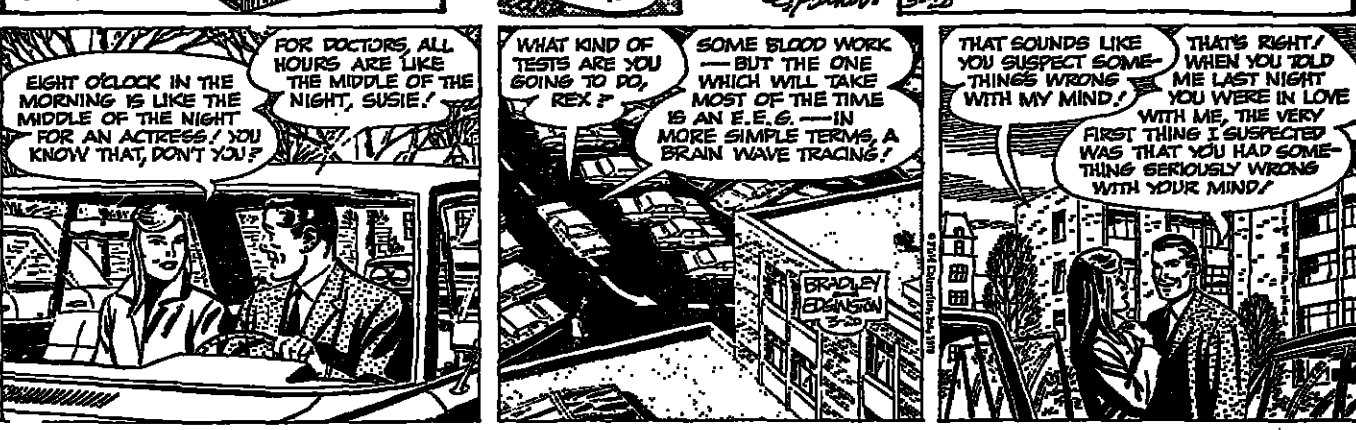
BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal from the Omar Sharif Bridge Circus-Dallas Aces match, played early in the tour, indicates that luck can play a major part even in a duplicate match. Bill Eisenberg, for the Aces, opened the West hand with one no-trump, and his partner, Bob Goldman, made a gambling raise to three no-trump.

The North-South partnership judged, quite rightly, that the prospects of making ten tricks with their cards were not good. They permitted East-West to play in a contract of four clubs, which was just made.

The fates certainly smiled on the Circus on this deal. They gained 12 international match points without any of their opponents having done anything open to criticism.

Giorgio Belladonna, however, badly bid four spades. He no doubt anticipated that three no-trump would succeed, and that four spades would fall by a trick or two. Both these expectations were erroneous, and he wound up with a massive profit.

The opening lead of the heart king was won with the ace, and South saw that two heart losers and one club loser were unavoidable. He was in danger of losing, in addition, a trump trick and a second club trick.

It was likely, but not certain, that West held the club ace. South would have preferred to leave the clubs untouched until later in the play, hoping to uncover clues to the high-card distribution. But he needed to lead trumps from dummy, so a club entry was essential.

On the lead of the club seven, West put up his ace, knowing that South was unlikely to mis-guess, and cashed two heart tricks. He tried the diamond ace, but South ruffed, crossed to the club king and led a small trump. When the king was taken by the ace he was able to claim his contract.

When the hand was replayed Léon Yalouze for the Circus opened the West hand with one club, an artificial strong bid. South had an opportunity to bid both his suits at a low level.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 132		♠ K	
♥ 1073		♥ 82	
♦ 10857		♦ K532	
♣ K10		♣ Q95432	

WEST (D)		EAST	
♠ 1094		♠ K	
♥ KQJ		♥ 82	
♦ A Q J 6 4		♦ K532	
♣ A 6		♣ Q95432	

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

West North East South

1NT Pass 3NT 4♣

Pass Pass DBL Pass

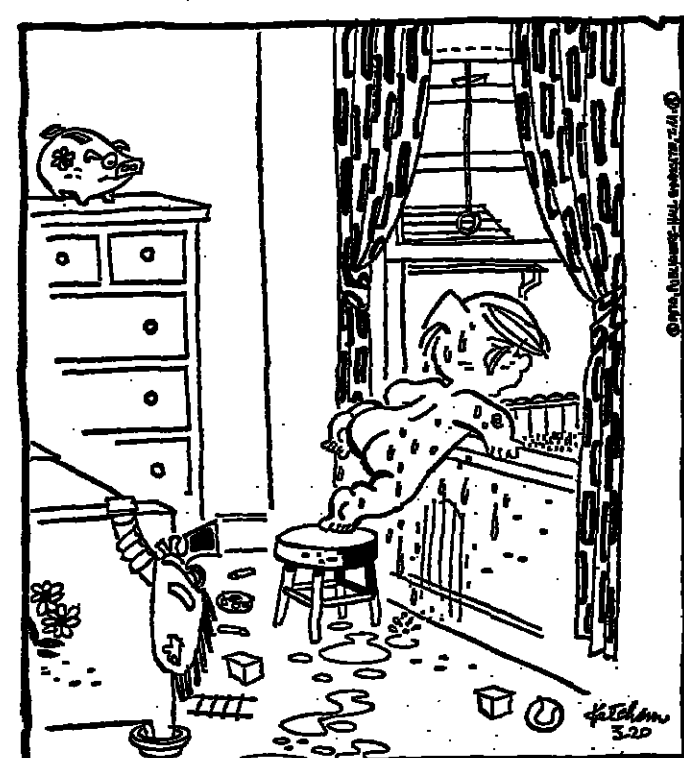
Pass Pass

West led the heart king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

CURS CARDS RAD
ANAL ALERT MRE
METS RADIO MRE
ESTATE SPIRITED
ATTENTION
PILLSINCE DEIAER
ELLINISIVS SVALE
RIOT DEATH ELIA
LOWER SHORE LTD
ENSUES TEARROSES
MATE SINGE
PROCHERS PERIARD
FOAN PAILLS AISEA
ROAN LITLER SVALE
ONS NEEDS ENDS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

COEMA

OMPET

BANACA

EPITOC

Print the SURFACE ANSWER here

OUR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: ALIVE SKUNK DENURE OPPOSE

Answer: What a little gift says you made—A MAN SLIP



BOOKS

RECOLLECTIONS

By Alexis de Tocqueville. Translated from the French by George Lawrence. Edited by J.P. Mayer and A.P. Kerr. Doubleday 333 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by D. W. Brogan

This is the first part of a two-part review. The second part will appear tomorrow.

THE reputation of Alexis de Tocqueville has steadily risen in this century, but it has also changed its character. For a long time Tocqueville was known simply as the author of *Democracy in America* (1835), the most famous book on the civilization of the United States. It was easy to fault him in this capacity. He spent a comparatively short time in the United States. He misunderstood or ignored some of the most important phenomena of American society during his visit. For example, he underestimated the powers and potentialities of the presidency and the achievements of President Andrew Jackson. We now know much more about the sources Tocqueville used and about the degree of modern sociological industry he displayed: It was—perhaps fortunately—not great by modern standards.

I have no doubt myself that of all writers on the United States, Tocqueville is by far the greatest, and that *Democracy in America* is one of the most important studies of American society ever written. The title, I think, unfortunately, for the theme is not democracy in America so much as equality in modern society after the French Revolution, and the United States appears simply as a paradigm of that society.

In this century Tocqueville has been made a kind of conservative prophet. This, I think, is a false identification. Tocqueville was, indeed, skeptical of the virtues of mass democracy and the naive doctrines which suggest that liberty is the rule of a society by an identifiable electoral majority. Tocqueville, after all, was as concerned with political equality in a society as he was with formal democracy; and since he is very much a contemporary author, anything that casts light on his ideas, his methods of work and his achievements is a valuable addition to our current stock of ideas.

We should remember, however, that Tocqueville was in fact more concerned with the aftermath of the French Revolution than he was with the aftermath of the American Revolution. He had reason for this preoccupation. He was, as is often forgotten, a great-grandson of one of the martyrs of the Revolution, the enlightened philosopher lawyer Montesquieu. For this reason, the "Recollections," a brilliant report on the French crises of his time, are of permanent importance in explaining some of Tocqueville's insights and biases.

And we should remember that at the time Tocqueville was writing the *Recollections*, he was pondering and preparing to write another book which is at least as remarkable as *Democracy in America*. This book was *L'Ancien Régime et la révolution* (1856), and it demonstrated with considerable

success that many of the aspects of French society Tocqueville (and nineteenth-century liberals) chalked up were not the work of the wicked Jacobins, but of great centralizing monarchs and ministers like Richelieu and Louis XIV. Tocqueville saw that you cannot get away from history by refusing to notice it and examine its real character.

Tocqueville was struck by the fact that although the end of the French Revolution had been proclaimed again, and again, for example, when Gen. Bonaparte took over, when the royalist restoration was imposed by the victorious Allies in 1814, when the royalist restoration was overturned by the Paris revolt of 1830, it nevertheless kept on going on. And Tocqueville had the intuition, justified by history, that it would keep on going on, that the French Revolution had raised questions to which it had not provided answers.

So the "Recollections" are the record of a disillusionment or, if you like, the confirmation of a skepticism which the young Tocqueville took with him to America in the 1830's. In a way, he was doing what Lincoln Steffens, a much less serious writer, was to do later. He was to report that he had "seen the future, and it works."

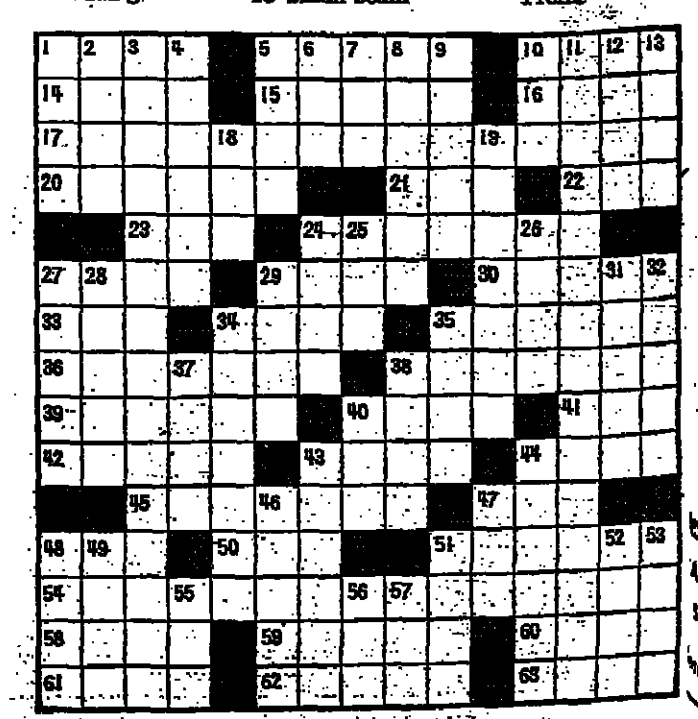
From the beginning Tocqueville disbelieved in great uniform systems of government and political and social organization which naturally appealed to someone trained, as Karl Marx was, in the German philosophical tradition. Tocqueville, like Marx, was impressed by the great problem which the French Revolution had not solved, that of economic inequality. He knew the importance of the question asked by Frondson: "What is Property?" and he knew of many people who accepted Frondson's answer: "Property is theft."

Tocqueville therefore despised, both intellectually and morally, the complacent answers given by the complacent politicians of the monarchy of July, and the complacent liberals of the opposition to Louis-Philippe. I share the view that the monarchy of July was the best edifying of the various regimes the French have given themselves or have had imposed on them. It was not accidental that few regimes have had such a hostile reception from the intellectualists—artists like Daumier, novelists like Flaubert and Stendhal—and Tocqueville has no regrets for the fall of the regime which had sent him as a young judge to America to study the penitentiary system.

Dr. Denis Brogan, a professor of political science at Cambridge University, wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of *The Washington Post*.

CROSSWORD—By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- Avon calling
 - Shrew
 - Red deer
 - Prince
 - Peppal cape
 - Isomeric
 - Cole Porter opus
 - Marianas Island
 - Craving
 - Legendary
 - Chinese emperor
 - French marshal
 - Pronoun
 - Heckle
 - Book legal steps
 - Pierre's friend
 - Words of assent
 - Sudden movement
 - One of thirteen
 - Resumes
 - Foolish
 - French composer
 - and master
 - Canonized
 - Finally, in Paris
 - Turns left
 - Strained fr.
 - Building
- DOWN
- One spade, two clubs, etc.
 - Water, in Mexico
 - Puck
 - Hangings
 - S.A. cape
 - Adjective suffix
 - Unrefined
 - Performed
 - Certain answers
 - soda
 - Be slyly intimate
 - Former opera star
 - Stringed toy
 - Small beam
 - Type of barometer
 - Pronoun
 - Sadism
 - Secretary
 - French composer
 - Unhappy music
 - a Grecian
 - Writer George
 - Army groups
 - French school
 - of
 - Navy officers
 - Abb.
 - Remunerated
 - Part of IOU
 - Resinous substance
 - Whisker
 - Hillside
 - Dress
 - Danube part
 - Mid-eastern ruler
 - Captive of
 - Hercules
 - Marshes
 - City's name
 - Hollow out
 - Craving
 - Collected sayings
 - Absence of
 - Prefix



For 4th Straight NCAA Title

UCLA: Only 2½ Teams to Go

By Kenneth Denlinger

COLLEGE PARK, Md., March 19 (UPI)—Law Alcindor is gone but one phase of college basketball remains unchanged. Everyone still is chasing UCLA.

Only 2½ teams—New Mexico State, Jacksonville and injury-riddled St. Bonaventure—are blocking UCLA's charge for a fourth straight NCAA tournament championship.

The Bruins, losers only 14 times in the last seven years, are favored to eliminate New Mexico State in tonight's semi-final in the University of Maryland field house.

Jacksonville, with a nearly eight-inch height advantage in the front court, should handle a St. Bonaventure team minus injured Bob Lanier.

For individual pressure, it would be difficult to top that facing sophomore Matt Gant, who will move from the corner to Lanier's spot at center. To further complicate his assignment, he is jammed the middle two fingers of his shooting hand during practice Tuesday.

The fingers are not as big a concern as 7-foot-2 Aris Gilmore, however.

"No, I've never gone against anyone that tall. The biggest guy I ever played was Lanier. And he's on my team," the 6-5 Gant said.

"How will I cope with Gilmore? I don't know. But it's not just him. We're giving away 28 inches to them (23 in the front court)."

Surprisingly, Gant said he has not lost any sleep or seen Gilmore's gaunt face in any dreams.

"You can't let it bother you too much. You have to just go out and play the best you can and keep thinking positive."

A slowdown against Jacksonville is a "possibility, although I've never cared for it," Bonnie coach Larry Wade said. "We haven't decided on an exact game plan yet."

New Mexico State has its best chance in three years to defeat UCLA in tournament competition, now that Alcindor has taken his talents to the pros.

The Arizona Aggies' 6-2 Jimmy Collins is good enough to cause UCLA coach John Wooden to entertain thoughts about a zone defense.

"I won't say we won't," Wooden said. "But it would be most unusual if we do."

Steve Patterson, the 6-9 Bruin center, said his Aggie counterpart, 6-10 Sam Lacey, is especially both-

some because he is effective on medium-range jumpers as well as rather imposing near the basket.

Physically, New Mexico State matches up quite well with UCLA, Aggie coach Lou Henson said. He was uncertain about two other important phases—quickness and speed.

"We're as tough, and about the same size up front," Henson said. "But we're not as agile."

In winning 24 of 26 games, New Mexico State has grabbed nearly 300 more rebounds than the opposition with a front line of Lacey, 6-9 Jeff Smith and 6-6 John Burgess.

The main reason the Aggies have not been more amazing the last two years is that they kept bumping into UCLA in the regionals, losing by 50-49 and 53-38.

Unlike the previous two years, UCLA will not try to slow down UCLA tonight.

"We'll run, maybe not as fast as they do, but we'll play like we have the entire year," Henson said.

One of the Bruins' most pleasant surprises this season has been 6-8 Sidney Wicks, a more disciplined forward who has led the team in scoring (18.2) and rebounding.

All the starters, however, average in double figures and all shoot with better than 50 percent accuracy.

Two Losses
UCLA has won 26 of 28 games. Both losses were near the end of the season, 78-65 to Oregon and 87-86 to Southern California.

"Oregon just did most everything better than we did," Wooden said. "We were getting the good shots against USC, but they just weren't dropping."

Wooden said he was concerned about the Southern Cal loss because the return match also was the last game of the season. UCLA relieved Wooden's concerns about ending the season with two straight losses by whipping the Trojans by 13 points.

Wooden has won five national championships, so he has lots of choices when asked which team his present edition most resembles. He chose the 1955 team, which won 28 of 30 games and included Gail Goodrich.

"So far the comparisons are very favorable," Wooden said. "I hope they're even more favorable in a couple of days."

The Scoreboard
BADMINTON—London. Rudy Hartono, 30-year-old Indonesian, moved closer to his third straight All-England title by defeating Tom Baker of England, 15-8, 15-8, to reach the semi-finals of the unofficial world championships. He will meet the way with Sture Johansson of Sweden in the other semi-final.

Judo—Tokyo. Masao Takemura, 21, 11-3, 11-3, defeated the semi-finalist, Fogo of Denmark, 15-0, to reach the final. He will meet the winner of the semi-final between Japan's Masao Takemura, 21, 11-3, 11-3, and Margaret Beck of Britain, Miss Beck now will play Heather Stirling in an all-British semi-final.

Mrs. Nielsen advanced when the favorite Nordic team ended a 14-year losing streak for Finland when he won the first Milan-Roma Remo Classic with more than a minute to spare, ending a field of 24. Danelli covered the 28-kilometer (17½ miles) course in 52 minutes 56 seconds—his average time of 1:57.6 p.m. (27.45 m.p.h.).

To finish 1:38 ahead of German Karsten of the Netherlands. It was the first time an Italian had won since Enzo Petracci captured the event in 1953. Petracci's favorite, Edy Merckx finished second and third in the round-robin event for the other place in the final.

CYCLING—At San Remo, Italy, 30-kilometer (18½ miles) course. The Milan-Roma Remo Classic with more than a minute to spare, ending a field of 24. Danelli covered the 28-kilometer (17½ miles) course in 52 minutes 56 seconds—his average time of 1:57.6 p.m. (27.45 m.p.h.).

To finish 1:38 ahead of German Karsten of the Netherlands. It was the first time an Italian had won since Enzo Petracci captured the event in 1953. Petracci's favorite, Edy Merckx finished second and third in the round-robin event for the other place in the final.

CYCLING—At San Remo, Italy, 30-kilometer (18½ miles) course. The Milan-Roma Remo Classic with more than a minute to spare, ending a field of 24. Danelli covered the 28-kilometer (17½ miles) course in 52 minutes 56 seconds—his average time of 1:57.6 p.m. (27.45 m.p.h.).

To finish 1:38 ahead of German Karsten of the Netherlands. It was the first time an Italian had won since Enzo Petracci captured the event in 1953. Petracci's favorite, Edy Merckx finished second and third in the round-robin event for the other place in the final.

CYCLING—At San Remo, Italy, 30-kilometer (18½ miles) course. The Milan-Roma Remo Classic with more than a minute to spare, ending a field of 24. Danelli covered the 28-kilometer (17½ miles) course in 52 minutes 56 seconds—his average time of 1:57.6 p.m. (27.45 m.p.h.).

To finish 1:38 ahead of German Karsten of the Netherlands. It was the first time an Italian had won since Enzo Petracci captured the event in 1953. Petracci's favorite, Edy Merckx finished second and third in the round-robin event for the other place in the final.

CYCLING—At San Remo, Italy, 30-kilometer (18½ miles) course. The Milan-Roma Remo Classic with more than a minute to spare, ending a field of 24. Danelli covered the 28-kilometer (17½ miles) course in 52 minutes 56 seconds—his average time of 1:57.6 p.m. (27.45 m.p.h.).

To finish 1:38 ahead of German Karsten of the Netherlands. It was the first time an Italian had won since Enzo Petracci captured the event in 1953. Petracci's favorite, Edy Merckx finished second and third in the round-robin event for the other place in the final.

CYCLING—At San Remo, Italy, 30-kilometer (18½ miles) course. The Milan-Roma Remo Classic with more than a minute to spare, ending a field of 24. Danelli covered the 28-kilometer (17½ miles) course in 52 minutes 56 seconds—his average time of 1:57.6 p.m. (27.45 m.p.h.).

To finish 1:38 ahead of German Karsten of the Netherlands. It was the first time an Italian had won since Enzo Petracci captured the event in 1953. Petracci's favorite, Edy Merckx finished second and third in the round-robin event for the other place in the final.

CYCLING—At San Remo, Italy, 30-kilometer (18½ miles) course. The Milan-Roma Remo Classic with more than a minute to spare, ending a field of 24. Danelli covered the 28-kilometer (17½ miles) course in 52 minutes 56 seconds—his average time of 1:57.6 p.m. (27.45 m.p.h.).

To finish 1:38 ahead of German Karsten of the Netherlands. It was the first time an Italian had won since Enzo Petracci captured the event in 1953. Petracci's favorite, Edy Merckx finished second and third in the round-robin event for the other place in the final.

CYCLING—At San Remo, Italy, 30-kilometer (18½ miles) course. The Milan-Roma Remo Classic with more than a minute to spare, ending a field of 24. Danelli covered the 28-kilometer (17½ miles) course in 52 minutes 56 seconds—his average time of 1:57.6 p.m. (27.45 m.p.h.).

To finish 1:38 ahead of German Karsten of the Netherlands. It was the first time an Italian had won since Enzo Petracci captured the event in 1953. Petracci's favorite, Edy Merckx finished second and third in the round-robin event for the other place in the final.

Wilt Back, But He's Not Enough

Hawks Clinch Tie As Lakers Lose

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—Wilt Chamberlain made good on his vow to return from a serious knee injury, but his ominous presence didn't stop his old nemesis, the Boston Celtics, from pinning a 137-122 defeat on the Los Angeles Lakers last night.

The loss virtually assured the Lakers of finishing second in the National Basketball Association's Western Division as they trail Atlanta by two games with only two left for each team.

Big Wilt, who injured a knee Nov. 1 and underwent surgery, returned to action for 23 minutes as he warmed up for the playoffs which start next week. He scored 15 points and pulled down nine rebounds.

By winning, the Celtics, out of the playoffs for the first time in two decades, took another step toward losing the first draft pick. They took a two-game lead over last-place Detroit in the Eastern Division, with three games left. The Eastern cellar-dwellers get first pick in next week's college draft.

Bucks 116, Knicks 108
Milwaukee beat New York, 116-108, as Lew Alcindor scored 26 points and put on a devastating defensive performance and the Eastern champion Knicks rested Willis Reed and Dave DeBusschere much of the time and Walt Frazier sat out with a groin injury.76ers 119, Bulls 113
Four Philadelphia players scored 20 or more points in a 119-113 victory over Baltimore. Elvin Hayes led the way with 27, Wally Jones and Luke Jackson had 24 apiece and Billy Cunningham 20.NBA Standings
EASTERN DIVISION
New York 59 19 759 5 1/2
Milwaukee 55 25 588 5 1/2
Baltimore 48 32 590 12 1/2
Philadelphia 32 48 518 19 1/2
Cincinnati 35 45 438 25 1/2
Boston 32 48 418 27
Detroit 31 49 382 28WESTERN DIVISION
Atlanta 46 24 576 5
Los Angeles 44 26 560 2
Chicago 39 31 475 8
Phoenix 38 32 468 9 1/2
Seattle 35 45 438 11 1/2
San Francisco 29 50 387 16 1/2
Portland 26 53 328 19
Climaxed division title.Wednesday's Results
Boston 137 (Hayes 26, Havlicek 23), Los Angeles 122 (Wilt 15, Alcindor 26).
Milwaukee 116 (Hayes 27, Jones 24), New York 108 (Cunningham 20, Reed 24).
Philadelphia 119 (Hayes 27, Jones 24), Baltimore 113 (Hayes 27, Jones 24).

CURLING—At U.S.S.R., Canada took a clear lead in the world championships with four victories in four matches when it beat Germany 2-0 and Sweden 15-4. Second place in the table for the preliminary round-robin tournament is shared by Norway and Sweden, who have three victories and one defeat. Next are the United States (2-1), with two victories and one defeat, and Germany (1-1) and France (0-1).

In other results: Norway 4, Sweden 4; France 4, Sweden 4; Switzerland 4, Germany 4; Switzerland 1, United States 1; France 1, United States 1. The winner of the round-robin section of the championship goes into the final. The teams finishing second and third in the round-robin section will play for the other place in the final.

CYCLING—At San Remo, Italy, 30-kilometer (18½ miles) course. The Milan-Roma Remo Classic with more than a minute to spare, ending a field of 24. Danelli covered the 28-kilometer (17½ miles) course in 52 minutes 56 seconds—his average time of 1:57.6 p.m. (27.45 m.p.h.).

To finish 1:38 ahead of German Karsten of the Netherlands. It was the first time an Italian had won since Enzo Petracci captured the event in 1953. Petracci's favorite, Edy Merckx finished second and third in the round-robin event for the other place in the final.

CYCLING—At San Remo, Italy, 30-kilometer (18½ miles) course. The Milan-Roma Remo Classic with more than a minute to spare, ending a field of 24. Danelli covered the 28-kilometer (17½ miles) course in 52 minutes 56 seconds—his average time of 1:57.6 p.m. (27.45 m.p.h.).

To finish 1:38 ahead of German Karsten of the Netherlands. It was the first time an Italian had won since Enzo Petracci captured the event in 1953. Petracci's favorite, Edy Merckx finished second and third in the round-robin event for the other place in the final.

CYCLING—At San Remo, Italy, 30-kilometer (18½ miles) course. The Milan-Roma Remo Classic with more than a minute to spare, ending a field of 24. Danelli covered the 28-kilometer (17½ miles) course in 52 minutes 56 seconds—his average time of 1:57.6 p.m. (27.45 m.p.h.).

To finish 1:38 ahead of German Karsten of the Netherlands. It was the first time an Italian had won since Enzo Petracci captured the event in 1953. Petracci's favorite, Edy Merckx finished second and third in the round-robin event for the other place in the final.

CYCLING—At San Remo, Italy, 30-kilometer (18½ miles) course. The Milan-Roma Remo Classic with more than a minute to spare, ending a field of 24. Danelli covered the 28-kilometer (17½ miles) course in 52 minutes 56 seconds—his average time of 1:57.6 p.m. (27.45 m.p.h.).

To finish 1:38 ahead of German Karsten of the Netherlands. It was the first time an Italian had won since Enzo Petracci captured the event in 1953. Petracci's favorite, Edy Merckx finished second and third in the round-robin event for the other place in the final.

CYCLING—At San Remo, Italy, 30-kilometer (18½ miles) course. The Milan-Roma Remo Classic with more than a minute to spare, ending a field of 24. Danelli covered the 28-kilometer (17½ miles) course in 52 minutes 56 seconds—his average time of 1:57.6 p.m. (27.45 m.p.h.).

To finish 1:38 ahead of German Karsten of the Netherlands. It was the first time an Italian had won since Enzo Petracci captured the event in 1953. Petracci's favorite, Edy Merckx finished second and third in the round-robin event for the other place in the final.

CYCLING—At San Remo, Italy, 30-kilometer (18½ miles) course. The Milan-Roma Remo Classic with more than a minute to spare, ending a field of 24. Danelli covered the 28-kilometer (17½ miles) course in 52 minutes 56 seconds—his average time of 1:57.6 p.m. (27.45 m.p.h.).

To finish 1:38 ahead of German Karsten of the Netherlands. It was the first time an Italian had won since Enzo Petracci captured the event in 1953. Petracci's favorite, Edy Merckx finished second and third in the round-robin event for the other place in the final.

CYCLING—At San Remo, Italy, 30-kilometer (18½ miles) course. The Milan-Roma Remo Classic with more than a minute to spare, ending a field of 24. Danelli covered the 28-kilometer (17½ miles) course in 52 minutes 56 seconds—his average time of 1:57.6 p.m. (27.45 m.p.h.).

To finish 1:38 ahead of German Karsten of the Netherlands. It was the first time an Italian had won since Enzo Petracci captured the event in 1953. Petracci's favorite, Edy Merckx finished second and third in the round-robin event for the other place in the final.

CYCLING—At San Remo, Italy, 30-kilometer (18½ miles) course. The Milan-Roma Remo Classic with more than a minute to spare, ending a field of 24. Danelli covered the 28-kilometer (17½ miles) course in 52 minutes 56 seconds—his average time of 1:57.6 p.m. (27.45 m.p.h.).

To finish 1:38 ahead of German Karsten of the Netherlands. It was the first time an Italian had won since Enzo Petracci captured the event in 1953. Petracci's favorite, Edy Merckx finished second and third in the round-robin event for the other place in the final.

CYCLING—At San Remo, Italy, 30-kilometer (18½ miles) course. The Milan-Roma Remo Classic with more than a minute to spare, ending a field of 24. Danelli covered the 28-kilometer (17½ miles) course in 52 minutes 56 seconds—his average time of 1:57.6 p.m. (27.45 m.p.h.).

To finish 1:38 ahead of German Karsten of the Netherlands. It was the first time an Italian had won since Enzo Petracci captured the event in 1953. Petracci's favorite, Edy Merckx finished second and third in the round-robin event for the other place in the final.

CYCLING—At San Remo, Italy, 30-kilometer (18½ miles) course. The Milan-Roma Remo Classic with more than a minute to spare, ending a field of 24. Danelli covered the 28-kilometer (17½ miles) course in 52 minutes 56 seconds—his average time of 1:57.6 p.m. (27.45 m.p.h.).

To finish 1:38 ahead of German Karsten of the Netherlands. It was the first time an Italian had won since Enzo Petracci captured the event in 1953. Petracci's favorite, Edy Merckx finished second and third in the round-robin event for the other place in the final.



LONELIEST MAN ON THE ICE—Czechoslovak goalie Vladimir Dzurila has only his thoughts for company while Soviet forward Alexander Maltsev is surrounded by teammates after scoring goal. Russians won, 3-1.

Carlos' Parting Words to Australia: 'You're Racist, You're All Anti-Black'

MELBOURNE, March 19 (UPI)—American sprinter John Carlos called Australia "racist" before flying home today.

"Yeah, you're a racist lot, baby—you're all anti-black," he told reporters at Essendon Airport.

"I don't know if the people at the motel where we stayed were putting on airs and graces, but they were very nice," he said.

"But around the corner I found the real Australia, man. The difference was like night and day. Everyone looked at me as if I didn't belong here."

"It's a militant black power supporter. I think you treat them terrible, man."

Carlos, a militant black power supporter, was given a warm reception at Olympic Park Tuesday night when he broke the world 100-yard professional record and also won the 60-yard sprint.

He said that at his motel as he sat in the lobby, other guests looked at him as if he had come from the moon. He added: "I know how your Aborigines feel, man. That cat, his majesty, you know, the prime minister, he just controls these people. He don't let any of them leave. He lets them just starve. They're starving here, man."

The grid will also include actor Steve McQueen, driving the Porsche 908 Spyder he acquired last year. He won two amateur races tuning up for Sebring. McQueen raced at the track in 1962, finishing tenth in a supporting race.

The controversy was ignited by the entry of Roger Penske's AMC Javelin, to be driven by Mark Donohue. Overseas, a sedan would not be allowed in a race for the manufacturers' championship. But at Sebring they are welcomed to fill out the field because there are not enough grand touring, sports cars and prototypes to make a good race.

The Davis Cup nations have an extraordinary meeting scheduled for Monday in London at which it was expected Rhodesia and South Africa will be expelled.

Goddard said Rhodesia naturally hoped to play in the Davis Cup, and would await the outcome of Monday's meeting.

Reports quoted RLTA executive member Arthur Farnham as saying Rhodesia might pull out before Monday's meeting.

International Lawn Tennis Federation general secretary Basil Reay said in London today that such a move would not be a "satisfactory" solution.

Goddard said Farnham was probably "misinterpreted" in the reports.

The Scoreboard
SKING—At Watfield, Vt., Bill McKay, a member of the 1968 Canadian Olympic team, won the slalom in the overall competition with a 1:54 in the overall, a seventh in the giant slalom and sixth in the slalom. Mike Fortin, 22, from Warren, Vt., finished second in all three events in capturing the women's title. In the giant slalom, she tied for second with Cheryl Rechardt with times of 1:27.14, trailing Susan Corrick, who was clocked in 1:26.49.

ROKING—At San Antonio, Texas, world bantamweight champion Ruben Olivares of Mexico City scored a sixth-round technical knockout over Romy Gueles of the Philippines in a non-title fight.

The giant slalom, while Paul Bachetto of Deadwood, S.D., took third in the overall competition with a 1:54 in the overall, a seventh in the giant slalom and sixth in the slalom. Mike Fortin, 22, from Warren, Vt., finished second in all three events in capturing the women's title. In the giant slalom, she tied for second with Cheryl Rechardt with times of 1:27.14, trailing Susan Corrick, who was clocked in 1:26.49.

ROKING—At San Antonio, Texas, world bantamweight champion Ruben Olivares of Mexico City scored a sixth-round technical knockout over Romy Gueles of the Philippines in a non-title fight.

The giant slalom, while Paul Bachetto of Deadwood, S.D., took third in the overall competition with a 1:54 in the overall, a seventh in the giant slalom and sixth in the slalom. Mike Fortin, 22, from Warren, Vt., finished second in all three events in capturing the women's title. In the giant slalom, she tied for second with Cheryl Rechardt with times of 1:27.14, trailing Susan Corrick, who was clocked in 1:26.49.

ROKING—At San Antonio, Texas, world bantamweight champion Ruben Olivares of Mexico City scored a sixth-round technical knockout over Romy Gueles of the Philippines in a non-title fight.

The giant slalom, while Paul Bachetto of Deadwood, S.D., took third in the overall competition with a 1:54 in the overall, a seventh in the giant slalom and sixth in the slalom. Mike Fortin, 22, from Warren, Vt., finished second in all three events in capturing the women's title. In the giant slalom, she tied for second with Cheryl Rechardt with times of 1:27.14, trailing Susan Corrick, who was clocked in 1:26.49.

Russia Tops Czech Six Peacefully

Avenging 2 Losses In '69 Tourney

STOCKHOLM, March 19 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union partially avenged last year's two defeats by beating Czechoslovakia, 2-1, last night in the first of their clashes at the 1970 world ice hockey championships. The game had none of the explosive character of their previous meetings.

The referees handed out 15 penalties, but they were generally for minor offenses.

The game ended with a Soviet supporter singing lustily through a megaphone and the crowd of 7,000 whistling at the Soviet national anthem.

Last year's two games ended with Czechoslovak supporters waving anti-Soviet banners and Czechoslovak players kissing the ice, then refusing to shake hands with their opponents. The teams shook hands last night.

The only incidents came when police went into the crowd to take away two youths carrying placards and later questioned spectators when an object was thrown at the Soviet players after their third goal.

After the game Soviet coach Anatoly Tarasov "regretted" that "the organizers could not maintain order among the crowd."

"We hope that in future the crowd will not be allowed to throw things at our players and just sit as usual through the game," Tarasov said. He also complained of the "unfriendly attitude" in the Swedish press toward his team.

The victory, which reinforced the Russians' chances of winning the title for the eighth consecutive year, was engineered by 21-year-old forward Alexander Maltsev.

With Czechoslovakia's Vlastek Nedomanský in the penalty box, he scored on a perfect pass from Valery Nikitin in the fourth minute.

The game, which had never been strikingly fast, deteriorated almost into boredom for long spells until the Czechoslovaks tied the score in the 27th minute on a goal by Jiri Kuchta, with Maltsev in the penalty box.

Seven minutes into the final period, the young Russian made amends by getting to shoot, drawing three defencemen, then passing to Vladimir Vuklov for the score.

Ten minutes from the end, Maltsev assisted on a goal by Nikitin to clinch the victory.

Finland today edged East Germany, 1-0, fresh from their upset of Sweden. The Finns appeared to underestimate the Germans.

Finland's goal came in the 16th minute by Jorma Peltonen on a pass from Pekka Leimu. It was the Finns' third straight victory since an opening-round 2-1 defeat by the Soviet Union. East Germany is 0-4. Sweden trounced Poland, 11-0, tonight and took over second place from Finland on a better goal average.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS
Soviet Union 4 0 0 6 24 3
Sweden 3 1 0 6 22 4
Finland 2 1 0 6 14 4
Czechoslovakia 2 2 0 4 13 12
East Germany 0 4 0 8 28 25
Poland 0 4 0 8 2 34ABA Standings
EASTERN DIVISION
Indiana 32 18 743 5
Kentucky 30 20 702 10 1/2
Philadelphia 28 22 688 15 1/2
New York 26 24 679 18 1/2
Pittsburgh 23 27 622 23
Miami 19 32 556 28 1/2WESTERN DIVISION
Denver 42 31 575 5
Washington 40 33 548 8
Dallas 37 36 529 11 1/2
Los Angeles 36 38 500 14 1/2
Climaxed division title.Wednesday's Results
Washington 10 (Hayes 26, Havlicek 23), Los Angeles 122 (Wilt 15, Alcindor 26).
Milwaukee 116 (Hayes 27, Jones 24), New York 108 (Cunningham 20, Reed 24).
Philadelphia 119 (Hayes 27, Jones 24), Baltimore 113 (Hayes 27, Jones 24).

CURLING—At U.S.S.R., Canada took a clear lead in the world championships with four victories in four matches when it beat Germany 2-0 and Sweden 15-4. Second place in the table for the preliminary round-robin tournament is shared by Norway and Sweden, who have three victories and one defeat. Next are the United States (2-1), with two victories and one defeat, and Germany (1-1) and France (0-1).

In other results: Norway 4, Sweden 4; France 4, Sweden 4; Switzerland 4, Germany 4; Switzerland 1, United States 1; France 1, United States 1. The winner of the round-robin section of the championship goes into the final. The teams finishing second and third in the round-robin section will play for the other place in the final.

CYCLING—At San Remo, Italy, 30-kilometer (18½ miles) course. The Milan-Roma Remo Classic with more than a minute to spare, ending a field of 24. Danelli covered the 28-kilometer (17½ miles) course in 52 minutes 56 seconds—his average time of 1:57.6 p.m. (27.45 m.p.h.).

To finish 1:38 ahead of German Karsten of the Netherlands. It was the first time an Italian had won since Enzo Petracci captured the event in 1953. Petracci's favorite, Edy Merckx finished second and third in the round-robin event for the other place in the final.

CYCLING—At San Remo, Italy, 30-kilometer (18½ miles) course. The Milan-Roma Remo Classic with more than a minute to spare, ending a field of 24. Danelli covered the 28-kilometer (17½ miles) course in 52 minutes 56 seconds—his average time of 1:57.6 p.m. (27.45 m.p.h.).

To finish 1:38 ahead of German Karsten of the Netherlands. It was the first time an Italian had won since Enzo Petracci captured the event in 1953. Petracci's favorite, Edy Merckx finished second and third in the round-robin event for the other place in the final.

CYCLING—At San Remo, Italy, 30-kilometer (18½ miles) course. The Milan-Roma Remo Classic with more than a minute to spare, ending a field of 24. Danelli covered the 28-kilometer (17½ miles) course in 52 minutes 56 seconds—his average time of 1:57.6 p.m. (27.45 m.p.h.).

To finish 1:38 ahead of German Karsten of the Netherlands. It was the first time an Italian had won since Enzo Petracci captured the event in 1953. Petracci's favorite, Edy Merckx finished second and third in the round-robin event for the other place in the final.

CYCLING—At San Remo, Italy, 30-kilometer (18½ miles) course. The Milan-Roma Remo Classic with more than a minute to spare, ending a field of 24. Danelli covered the 28-kilometer (17½ miles) course in 52 minutes 56 seconds—his average time of 1:57.6 p.m. (27.45 m.p.h.).

To finish 1:38 ahead of German Karsten of the Netherlands. It was the first time an Italian had won since Enzo Petracci captured the event in 1953. Petracci's favorite, Edy Merckx finished second and third in the round-robin event for the other place in the final.

CYCLING—At San Remo, Italy, 30-kilometer (18½ miles) course. The Milan-Roma Remo Classic with more than a minute

